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CONGRESS TO HOLD UP PEACE PLANS UNTIL MARCH 4

Neither Knox Resolution Nor
French Treaty to Be Consid-
ered at Short Session—Con-
structive Program Is Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
After a survey of the situation that
confronts them during the short ses-
sion of Congress and the remaining
months of the Democratic Adminis-
tration, Republican leaders have decided
not to take any action on the Knox
peace resolution declaring a state of
peace between the United States and
the German Government.

The resolution will rest in the For-
eign Relations Committee until after
March 4. What will happen to it
then, members of the committee said,
will depend on the program worked
out in the forthcoming conference
at Marion between the President-elect
and the prominent Republicans in and
out of Congress with whom he will
consult.

It was also stated categorically that
the special treaty providing that the
United States should come to the aid
of France in case of attack upon her
eastern frontiers should remain, at
present, in the archives of the Foreign
Relations Committee.

Treaty May Be Withheld

Members of the committee, Democ-
rats as well as Republicans, are now
certain that President Wilson will not
take any steps looking to the submis-
sion of the Treaty of Versailles and
the Covenant of the League of Nations
to the Senate. Democratic leaders are
convinced that the submission of the
Treaty at this time would serve no
useful purpose, and the great majority
of them, though still loyal to the ideals
of the President, prefer that the en-
tire responsibility for formulating the
international policies of the country
should fall on the Republican Party.
"With regard to the Knox resolution,
the majority of the Foreign Relations
Committee feel that its passage by
Congress would not bring a formal
state of peace. They believe that the
President would veto it as a matter
of course, and they do not propose
to waste time needed for other pur-
poses just to give him an opportunity
to exercise his veto power. It would
be different if enough Democrats had
been convinced by the recent election,
but the feeling among the Republican
leaders is that they could not secure
a two-thirds majority to override a
veto. Definite action will, therefore,
await the new administration and the
special session of the Sixty-Seventh
Congress which will be called, prob-
ably, about March 15. No definite date
has been set for the special session,
but it is almost certain that Congress
will convene before the beginning of
April.

Hostility to Wilson Politics

Every month that passes renders the
possibility of action on the French
treaty more precarious. There is no
thought of bringing it forward in this
session, and the probability is that it
will be permitted to rest indefinitely
in the cubbyhole in which it is now
resting. The opposition to guarantee-
ing the security of France from ag-
gression was not very strong in the
United States Senate to start with, but
as the fight between the White House
and the Senate grew more intense, the
French treaty gathered its share of the
uncompromising hostility to all the
international proposals and policies
of Woodrow Wilson.

The basic idea of the Republican
chieftains in the Senate is to preserve
a clean slate for the incoming adminis-
tration so far as the formulation of
America's attitude toward the Euro-
pean system is concerned. There will
be no attempt to force the hand of the
President, but on the other hand there
is no disposition to keep in any of his
schemes or to carry out his recom-
mendations. This is true even in the
case of Armenia.

Domestic Trade Program

The antipathy of the Republican-
controlled Senate to go along with the
President on questions of foreign
policy will extend even to Mexican
and Japanese relations, situations
which have little contact with Euro-
pean settlement effected at Versailles.
It extends, in fact, to the entire sweep
of foreign policies. For this reason
it is probable that whatever treaties
the Department of State submits to
the Senate for the settlement of Mexi-
can and Japanese relations will run
the gamut of suspicion and be sub-
mitted to a thorough examination.

Thus foreign affairs may be counted
out of the activities of this session.
The predominant place which they
occupied in the last session will be
taken up by preparations to make a
survey of the industrial fabric of the
country, the needs of business, the
status of American trade and com-
merce in the domestic and world mar-
kets, with a view to launching of a
definite fiscal and tariff program with
the coming of the new administration.

Dates of Tariff Hearings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
Assignments for hearings on tariff
matters before the House Ways and
Means Committee were announced
yesterday as follows: Chemicals, oils
and paints, January 6 to 8; earthen-

ware and glassware, January 10 and
11; metals, January 12 to 14; wood,
January 15 to 17; sugar and molasses,
January 18 and 19; agricultural prod-
ucts and provisions, January 21 to
24; wines and beverages, January 25
to 27; cotton, January 26 to 27; flax,
hemp and jute, January 18 and 22;
wool, January 21, February 1 and 2;
silk, February 3 and 4; papers and
books, February 5 to 7; sundries, Feb-
ruary 8 to 10; free list, February 11 to
12; administration, February 15 and
16.

PACKER CONTROL MEASURE IS URGED

Senator Kenyon Renews His
Campaign for Enactment of
Bill for Federal Supervision of
That Industry—Plan Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
The fight to bring about govern-
ment control of the packing industry
is on again in the United States Sen-
ate. It was reopened yesterday when
William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from
Iowa, called up his bill creating a
live-stock federal commission to regu-
late the packers in such a way as to
eliminate the danger that they may
obtain control of the entire foodstuffs
stores of the country.

The Kenyon bill will not have a
smooth passage. It must run the
gamut of those elements in Con-
gress that are opposed to further gov-
ernmental interference with industry
and private enterprise. The sup-
porters of the bill are not entirely
confident, but they are determined to
force a vote on the matter so that
Congress may be put on record. There
is every indication that the debate
will be protracted, and it is probable
that an effort will be made to side-
track the packer bill in the interest
of the appropriation bills.

Senator Kenyon yesterday devoted
a three-hour speech to an indict-
ment of the packing industry as
dominated by the "Big Five," charging
that the business has become a
gigantic monopoly that threatens to
control the food supplies of the United
States. He quoted freely from the
reports and investigations of the Fed-
eral Trade Commission, and sought
to substantiate his indictment of the
packers on the basic facts developed
in those investigations. Much of the
unrest and dissatisfaction now pre-
valent among the farmers, he charged,
is due to a campaign of propaganda
conducted by the packers and those
in sympathy with them.

Department's Action Criticized

James A. Reed (D.), Senator from
Missouri, took issue with the plan of
control sponsored by Senator Kenyon
and his associates. The Missouri
Senator charged that the kernel of the
trouble in dealing with big corpo-
rations is that the Department of
Justice has compromised suits raised
under the anti-trust laws.
"If we had men in charge of the
legal department of the government
who were not afraid to send million-
aires to jail, we would not have this
trouble," said Senator Reed. "but if
this kind of legislation goes on we will
have Washington filled with men, who
could not get a job with any good
business concern, trying to run all the
industries of the country."

"The greatest economic problem
now before the American people for
consideration is that of agriculture,"
Senator Kenyon said. "The farmers
are discouraged, there is no increase
in the farming population, and the
seriousness of this situation may be
appreciated when we realize that 75
per cent of America's population at the
close of the Civil War was agricul-
tural, while today the percentage
of the people who live in cities is 51
per cent. During the great war, 23,000
new millionaires were created. No
one has heard of any farmer million-
aires as a result of that war."

Producers Handicapped

"The farmers worked to win the
war, they planted great crops and
sold at government-fixed prices and
they now find themselves facing a
great economic crisis. Their products
are selling at prices below the cost
of production. In November 1919 there
were 68,000 cattle in the stockyards,
the largest number in two years. Hogs
that sold at 23 1/2 cents per pound are
now selling at 11 1/2 cents, and the loss
to the farmers will run into the
hundreds of millions of dollars. The
farmer is tired of this, and the bal-
ance of the country can not afford to
let the farmer face a situation in
which he believes he has not had a
square deal."

"The producer is at the mercy of
the packer for his market, and this
market is not competitive. If the re-
port of the Federal Trade Commis-
sion is untrue, as has been charged
on the floor, then its members should
be removed from office. If, on the
other hand, it is true, it deserves the
careful consideration of all of us. If the
report is untrue, what I have to say
falls to the ground."

He charged that the packers are
maintaining one of the most com-
pletely organized lobbies ever known in
Washington, aided, he added, by the
activities of the so-called American
Institute of Meat Packers. The pack-
ers, he asserted, through country-wide
propaganda, even stirred up some of
the cattlemen against the proposed
regulation of the industry.

TAX LAW REVISION IS RECOMMENDED

Secretary of Treasury Also Points
to Need of Budget System—
Improvement in Finances of
United States Is Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
Fiscal and business conditions indi-
cate the imperative need of a thorough
revision of the tax law, says D. F.
Houston, Secretary of the Treasury in
his annual report. Revenue from tax-
ation after this fiscal year should be
maintained on a level of \$4,000,000,000
at least until the end of the fiscal
year 1923, in the opinion of the Sec-
retary. Instead of promising a re-
duction of all taxes, Mr. Houston
talks of a revision of taxes and a bet-
ter distribution of the tax burden.
In regard to income taxes he says that
the effective way to tax the rich is to
adopt rates that do not force invest-
ment in tax-exempt securities.

Repeal of the excess profits taxes,
and elimination of certain of the so-
called luxury taxes, are proposed by
Mr. Houston, and to make up losses
which would follow such changes he
recommends a readjustment of the
rate of taxes on incomes, including
an increase of 2 per cent on incomes
up to \$5000.

Additional sources of revenue are
advocated as follows:
A tax of 20 per cent on corporation
profits, distributed or undistributed,
in addition to application of a higher
surplus rate to yield \$600,000,000.

An additional tax of 6 per cent on
corporation incomes to yield \$465,-
000,000.

Readjustment of surplus rates on in-
comes to yield an additional \$230,000,-
000.

An increase from the present 4 per
cent to 6 per cent in the tax on in-
comes of \$5000 or less and from 8
per cent to 12 per cent in the tax on in-
comes of \$5000 and \$10,000, the
whole estimated to yield \$159,940,000
annually.

A tax of 2 cents a gallon on gaso-
line for motor cars and all other pur-
poses to yield \$90,000,000.

A federal license tax of 50 cents per
horsepower on the use of motor cars
to yield \$100,000,000.

An additional sales tax on automo-
biles (other than trucks and wagons)
and motorcycles and motor car ac-
cessories to yield \$100,000,000.

A 10 per cent additional tax on the
atrical admissions to yield \$70,000,000.

An additional tax of \$2 per 1000 on
cigarettes to yield \$70,000,000.

An additional tax of 25 cents per
1000 on cigars to yield \$5,000,000.

An additional tax of 5 per cent on
candy to yield \$20,000,000.

An additional 5 per cent tax on
jewelry and precious metals to yield
\$25,000,000.

An additional tax of 5 per cent on
motion picture films to yield \$4,000,000.

Improvement in Finances

A marked improvement in the na-
tion's finances in the past year is re-
ported by Mr. Houston. "The total
ordinary receipts of \$6,694,565,388.88
for the fiscal year 1920, on the basis
of the daily Treasury statements, ex-
ceeded those for 1919 by \$1,342,308,-
523.55, or by \$6,403,243,841.21. The
gross public debt, which reached its
highest point on August 31, 1919,
amounting to \$26,596,701,648.01, had
dropped on Oct. 31, 1920, to \$24,062,-
509,672.96, on the basis of daily
Treasury statements. Of very par-
ticular significance is the marked dis-
appearance from member banks of
government war securities held by
them and the reduction of their loans
on such paper.

Treasury Certificate Sales

"The chief financial operations of
the government during the year have
been in Treasury certificates, which
were sold to meet in part the current
requirements of the government. They
were either short-term loan certificates
or certificates in anticipation of in-
come and profits taxes. These cer-
tificate operations have been particu-
larly noteworthy because of the in-
creased interest rates which it became
necessary to pay in order to secure
the distribution of the securities
among real investors and to avoid
lodging them in the banks. Since the
Victory loan campaign efforts to pro-
cure the distribution of both tax and
loan certificates among investors have
been increased and have had marked
success.

"As the result of the year's opera-
tions there was also a marked decline
in the total volume of Treasury cer-
tificates outstanding. On June 30, 1920,
there was outstanding loan and tax
certificates unmaturing in the amount
of \$2,485,552,500 as against \$2,267,878,-
500 on June 30, 1919, a reduction of
\$217,674,000, while on October 31, 1920,
there were outstanding \$2,337,293,500
as against \$3,462,258,000 on October 31,
1919, a decrease of \$1,125,064,500 in the
12 months and of \$920,675,000 from
June 30, 1919.

War Obligations

"Within a period of about two and a
half years, ending in May, 1923,
there will become payable about \$7,-
500,000,000 of government war obli-
gations, of which approximately \$4,-
250,000,000 represent Victory notes.
Earlier plans and expectations were
disarranged by the unexpectedly large
burdens placed upon the Treasury by
the transportation act. According to

the estimates, there will be paid on
account of the railroads during the
current fiscal year probably \$1,000,-
000,000, of which over \$300,000,000 has
already been called for and paid.
Added to these expenditures are
large payments to the railroads on
account of the settlement of matters
arising under Federal control. It is
obvious that these payments limit the
progress which the government had
expected to make in the retirement
of the floating debt."

Need of Budget System

The necessity of rigid economy in
government expenditure, as a condi-
tion of any sound financial program,
is emphasized by the Secretary of the
Treasury, who declares that a federal
budget system is an urgent need.

ARMENIA IS SAID TO FAVOR SOVIETS

Authority Says Special Measures
Have Been Taken for Self-
Preservation—British Hopeful
View of Near East

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
Armenia has freed herself from Turk-
ish oppression by declaring herself a
Soviet republic, so the representative
of The Christian Science Monitor is
informed by an Armenian authority,
who declared that no choice had been
left open, and although the Armeni-
ans as a whole have no sympathy for
Bolshevism, yet, as an act of self-
preservation, they have been com-
pelled by force of circumstances to
declare in favor of Soviet rule.

The results of this act, it was stated,
will be the withdrawal of the Turkish
forces to the line of the old Russian
frontiers of 1914, also the return by
Azerbaijan to Armenia of the disputed
provinces of Zangezur, Nakhichevan,
and Nagorno-Karabagh. Turkey, in
return for surrendering Kars, Ardahan
and Sarikamish, is stated to have been
promised Russian support in her
claims to territory in Thrace and Asia
Minor.

The Armenians, the informant
stated, are still in serious need of food
and clothing, and no relief from the
present situation can be expected
from Russia. The American eastern
relief committee's stores at Alexan-
dropol the value of which is placed by
the informant at \$2,000,000, and on
which a considerable proportion of
the Armenian population, including
100,000 orphan children, were re-
lying for support, have fallen into
Turkish hands.

Cities' Need of Food

The peasants in the Russian vil-
lages, it was stated, are not as desti-
tute of food as is generally believed,
but, owing to lack of transport, it is
impossible to convey food to the cities,
or to Armenia. Partly on this account,
and partly because Russian cities have
nothing to offer in exchange, large
Russian towns are being evacuated in
favor of villages, where the popula-
tion can at least procure food and
clothing.

Continuing, the authority stated that
the European powers are liable to
experience a serious time in the near
future, as the Turks cannot be ex-
pected to give up all they have re-
cently acquired in Armenia without
some convincing assurance of com-
pensation elsewhere. In support of
the theory that Russia is preparing to
assist Turkey, and at the same time
advance into Mesopotamia, the in-
formant said that an order has been
issued by the Soviet Government, call-
ing to the colors all men under the
age of 55 in Russia.

In reply to inquiries made by the
representative of The Christian Sci-
ence Monitor in official British quar-
ters, it was stated that, even though
Armenia, as a measure of self-preser-
vation, has developed a Soviet system,
of which there is no official confirma-
tion—this is not viewed as an im-
mediate threat to British possessions
in the East. The British Government
is confident that military operations
on the part of Russia, in either Mes-
opotamia or Persia, are impossible
before next Spring, on account of the
immense transport difficulties at this
time of the year.

Little Danger of Kemal

This optimistic view extends also to
the abilities of Mustapha Kemal
Pasha to create trouble in Asia
Minor or Thrace. Providing that the
Greek Government is not called upon
to fulfill its election promise and de-
mobilize the army, there will be found
no difficulty on the part of the Greeks
in withstanding any attack from the
Kemalist forces.

The key to the whole situation, the
informant stated, lies in the degree of
sincerity of Russia's stated desire to
open trade with Great Britain, and
her intention to fulfill her guarantees
and refrain from aggressive action in
the East. Without Russian support
of Turkey there is little to fear, and
by spring, the informant stated,
British official opinion is that the
present clouds on the Greek and Rus-
sian horizons will have cleared.

The solution of the Greek question
—which is closely linked up with the
Armenian through Turkey—may, it
was stated, possibly be found in
accession, followed by immediate
"voluntary" abdication of Constantine
in favor of Prince George. By this
act, Constantine might gain a halo of
martyrdom as a slight recompense for
the loss of the pomp and glory of the
Greek crown.

ARAB CLAIMS IN THE NEAR EAST STATED

Emir Feisal in Special Interview
Says 1915 Agreement With
Britain on Unified Arab State
Has Not Yet Been Honored

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
While no outward indication of a
change for the better in the Near
Eastern situation has been presented
to the watching allied powers, the
continued presence in London of Emir
Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz,
may not be without special signifi-
cance in view of recent events. The
present crisis provides a suitable op-
portunity for the Arabs to place the
Allies once more in their debt by tak-
ing a prominent part in stemming the
Bolshevist advance southward from
the Caucasus, Emir Feisal indicated,
when interviewed by the representa-
tive of The Christian Science Monitor.

No solution for the present Near
Eastern problem, he said, that does
not take into account the aspirations
of the Arabs, he said, and if Arab as-
pirations had been already satisfied,
there would be no anxiety at the pres-
ent time for the Allies in respect to
the Bolshevik-Turkish threat in Ana-
tolia. Furthermore, there will be no
enduring peace in the Near East, the
Emir predicted, until the Arab ques-
tion is solved.

In his opinion there would have
been no necessity to think of con-
ceding anything to the Turk, or to
form an alliance between Mustapha
Kemal Pasha and the Bolsheviks if
the unified Arab state, promised in
1915, had been duly established, for
an effective barrier, he claims, would
have been set up as an obstacle to any
Bolshevist advance southward.

British Obligations to Arabs

Arabs would fight quite effectively
so long as they could feel it was their
own country that they were defend-
ing, and he protested against the idea
of any possible alliance on the part
of the Allies with the Turks—an al-
liance bought by cession of territory—
when the Allies had found themselves
unable to give what was in accord with
their sacred obligations to the Arab
people, who had proved to be their
friends during the dark days of the
war.

In answer to a question regarding
his arrival in London during the sit-
tings of the three-power conference
in Downing Street last week, the
Emir stated that he had not, up to the
present, been consulted in any way
by the Allies regarding Near Eastern
affairs, and it was beyond his power
to say whether any such negotiations
would take place. The Emir has full
power to speak for the kingdom of
the Hedjaz, the representative of The
Christian Science Monitor was in-
formed.

Almost immediately on arriving in
London, the Emir was received by
the King at Buckingham Palace, but
no political matters were touched upon
at that occasion. Discussing the
much debated agreement of 1915 be-
tween the Allies and King Hussein,
or the Sherif of Mecca as he then
was, Emir Feisal sketched the whole
outline of the negotiations, which led
up to the entry of the Hedjaz into
the war against the Turks. There is
no treaty in existence between the
Allies and King Hussein, the Emir
stated, using the term in the strict
and formal sense in which it is now
used, but the agreement arrived at is
embodied in a series of letters which
passed between King Hussein, on the
one hand, and the British High Com-
missioner in Egypt, Sir Henry Mc-
Mahon, on the other.

These letters, signed on behalf of
the British Government, are considered

by the Arabs as a sacred obligation,
carrying with them all the weight of
a formal treaty. The contents of these
letters, and there is nothing hidden
that should not be revealed, the Emir
declared, are as follows:

Contents of Letters Revealed

The Hedjaz was recognized as an
independent Arab kingdom, and King
Hussein was given to understand that
a unified Arab state should be set up,
taking in the Hedjaz, Palestine, Syria
and Mesopotamia, and the rank and
file of the Arab nation everywhere
were induced to fight for the libera-
tion of their country.

Two reservations were made, how-
ever. Mesopotamia was to have a
special form of government designed
to protect British interests there, and
certain towns on the Syrian coast
were to be sacrificed to the claims of
the French.

The first reservation did not imply
the separation of Mesopotamia from
the proposed Arab state, he said, so it
was agreed to, but King Hussein pro-
tested against the second reservation.
In the actual words of his letter, the
King shut his eyes for the time be-
ing, to this reservation, and decided
to bring the question before the peace
conference later. Whether the agree-
ment made with the Arabs in 1915 has
been carried out, an examination of
the map of the Near East, as it now
stands, will plainly show, concluded
the Emir, but the Arabs still hope
that, despite what has been done, the
Allies will yet find themselves able
to safeguard their own interests,
while satisfying to the full the legiti-
mate aspirations of the Arabs.

FRENCH REPLY TO GREEK STATEMENT

Mr. Poincaré Says Government
May Publish Telegrams Ex-
changed During the War

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Ray-
mond Poincaré, former French Presi-
dent, replies to the declaration of for-
mer King Constantine of Greece chal-
lenging him to publish the telegrams
of which he speaks, and stating that
the French Government will doubt-
less publish the French telegrams.
He says that it is true that the Greek
Minister, Athos Romanos, in May, 1915,
was instructed to intimate to Mr.
Delcassé that Greece was disposed to
lend the Allies the aid of her fleet
only on condition that she was guar-
anteed against any attack of Bulgaria,
who was not then at war with the
entente.

Mr. Delcassé replied that France
would receive definite propositions,
provided they were unconditional. Mr.
Poincaré denies having had personal
relations with Constantine, although
a few days afterward he received a
visit of Prince George, brother of the
King, who repeated the conditional
propositions. Mr. Poincaré only con-
firmed the response of the French
Government.

The French minister at Athens, Mr.
de Ville, stated that, in his opinion,
the conditional propositions presented
on the eve of the general elections,
were a simple maneuver directed
against Mr. Venizelos and his party.

New Envoy in London

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
Mr. Tangabe, the new Greek chargé
d'affaires, has arrived in London, and
formally took charge of the Greek le-
gation on Tuesday on behalf of the
provisional government of Greece. It
will be some days, however, before
Mr. Tangabe will visit the Foreign
Office in his official capacity.

Demetrius Caclamanos, Greek Min-
ister to the Venizelist Government,
and his staff, resigned when Eleu-
therios Venizelos was defeated.

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attached to the contract, all of which bear the same date, October 2. The first letter is one addressed by Mr. Raindre to the Minister of Communications, calling attention to the difference of opinion concerning the date at which the sum of 5,000,000 francs was originally due to the Chinese Government. According to the Chinese contention, the railroad was complete for operation in 1903; and according to the contention of the bank, it was not ready until 1907.

Complicated Machinery

The letter requests that the decision of this question shall be reserved for future proofs.

The second letter is of very great interest, as it seems to provide a complicated machinery which it will be impossible to manipulate. It is a letter addressed by Mr. Raindre to the Minister of Communications, stating the understanding that the vice-president of the board of directors shall be of Russian nationality; that there shall be two assistant vice-presidents, one Russian and one Chinese; that there shall be in all other departments, the head of which is a Russian, an assistant of Chinese nationality. It will be seen that this method provides a dual control which would seem to be difficult to maintain.

Letter 3 is an acknowledgment and confirmation by the Minister of Communications of letter No. 2.

Letters 4 and 5 confirm the understanding that a general meeting of the shareholders of the company should be held during October.

Letters 6 and 7 confirm the agreement that the temporary positions of managing director should not be retained.

Letters 8 and 9 state the rights of Chinese subjects to acquire shares in the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Letter 10 is a curious document addressed by Mr. Raindre to the Minister of Communications. It states that the Russo-Asiatic Bank, formerly the Russo-Chinese Bank, is a joint stock company of a purely commercial character, and that it is affiliated with no political party in Russia. It also states that no other nation but Russia and China has any interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway. It must be noted, however, that no statement is made as to the nationality of the bank itself, nor to the fact that, according to the original contract, this bank was to be incorporated under Russian law and subject to it.

"Frightening the Director-General"

The idea of making a contract covering the present operation and control of the Chinese Eastern Railway was suggested by General Horvath to the director-general of railways early in July. It seemed that it was necessary to devise some method under which the road could be operated and the claims of Russia and China protected. As soon as the Russo-Asiatic Bank came forward with its claims of the right to call a meeting of shareholders, the director-general of railways stopped negotiations with General Horvath. The demand for a meeting of the shareholders was made by the bank, but was supported not only by the Russian Minister, but also by the French and Japanese ministers. It was this support of other nations which frightened the director-general and caused him to believe that the request for the calling of the meeting of shareholders had political significance.

No further negotiations were undertaken for a period of nearly two months, when the matter was again brought up by the Chinese president of the Chinese Eastern Railway and by Mr. Raindre, representing the bank. Every effort has been made since that time to influence public opinion to recognize the necessity of such an agreement.

FRENCH DEBATE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

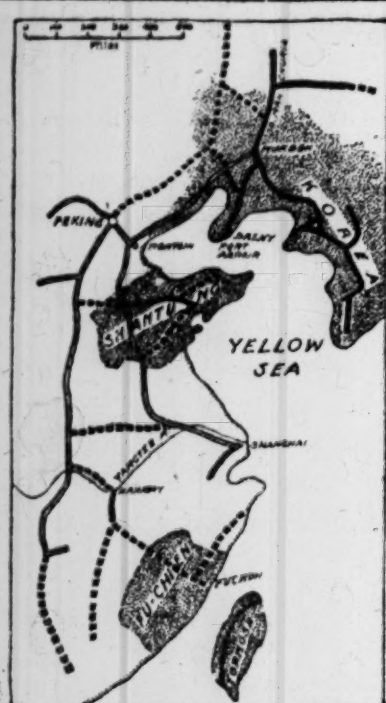
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Wednesday)—A big debate on foreign affairs is expected, and this afternoon the senatorial commissions were united to hear from George Leygues, the Premier, explanations concerning the London negotiations. Tomorrow he is likewise to appear before commissions of the Chamber of Deputies to set forth his policy. So far as can be ascertained at this moment, the Premier added nothing of importance to what has already appeared regarding English interviews. But it is significant that he was accompanied by General Gouraud, who is still in France, and who made an optimistic report of events in Syria and Cilicia, which are occupied by French troops, though the occupation of Cilicia has been greatly reduced.

The French feeling that it would be wise to come to some kind of accord with Mustafa Kemal Pasha is growing stronger. It is not too much to say that a policy much more favorable to Turkey develops daily, and that while France is bent upon staying in Syria, in Cilicia she is anxious for an understanding with the Nationalists.

GENERAL SMUTS' APPEAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Wednesday)—General Smuts, the Premier, appealed for tolerance and moderation by Jews in Palestine in the course of a speech delivered on Tuesday night at a banquet given to Dr. Hertz, chief rabbi, who is visiting Johannesburg.

He stated that the restoration of the Jews to their ancient natural home was partly a British idea, which had been carried out by the Supreme Council, and had become part of the international policy. General Smuts urged that the great powers should see it carried out faithfully and honestly. In a further passage, he pointed out that, for years, the majority of inhabitants of Palestine would be Arabic.



CHINESE RAILWAYS. SHADDED PORTION INDICATES TERRITORY IN WHICH IS NOW UNDER JAPANESE CONTROL. MAP SHOWS THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE CHINESE LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

Japan's strangle hold on Peking

Shaded portion indicates territory in which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—As a result of conferences between the Italian parliamentary committee with

Capt. Gabriel d'Annunzio and members of his government at Fiume, the

correspondent of the "Epoca" tele-

graphs that an agreement with Cap-

tain d'Annunzio has been virtually

concluded. The islands of Veglia

and Arbe are, it is said, to be evacu-

ated by Captain d'Annunzio's troops,

and Italy is to recognize the regency

of the Quarnero.

Meanwhile, the position at Zara is

worse. Five hundred carabinieri have

arrived there from Ancona, together

with inland garrisons of Dalmatia.

The Minister of the Interior states

that the destroyer Fronzetti and

torpedo boat number 68, contrary to

orders, have arrived at Fiume. The

Fiume correspondent of the "Mes-

saggero" sends further details of the

visit to Fiume of these vessels. He

says that immediately after disemb-

arking, the crews went to pay homage

to Captain d'Annunzio, who knelt

down before them and acknowledged

their salutations. The officers of the

Fronzetti state that they wished to

remain faithful to their oath of al-

legiance to the King, but were sur-

prised by the sailors while they were

dining at Cherso. As for torpedo boat

68, the crew took charge of that ves-

sel while the commander was ashore

at Albazia.

Special cable to The Christian Science

Monitor from its European News Office.

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The

presentation of notes by the British,

French, and Belgian diplomatic repre-

sentatives here yesterday, protesting

against the recent speeches in the

Rhineland of the German Chancellor

and Foreign Secretary and threaten-

ing that if similar speeches are de-

livered again not to allow German

ministers to enter the territory oc-

cupied by the allied troops, is the sub-

ject of rather angry press comment

tonight.

The semi-official "Deutsche All-

gemeine Zeitung" protests indignantly

against the humiliation to Germany

which, it says, the note represents,

and says that military occupation by

the Allies of German territory can-

not prevent German ministers from

expressing their views freely there.

The newspaper adds that France is

carrying on vigorous propaganda in

the Rhineland for separatist pur-

poses, and therefore resents all the

more speeches being delivered there

by German statesmen.

Comment in financial organs like

the "Börsen Courier" and "Börsen

Zeitung" is particularly sharp, the

former saying that the proposed

entente censorship is a humiliating

blow aimed at the German people.

Along among newspapers tonight

the moderate Socialist newspaper "Vor-

wärts" suggests that the speeches

complained of were not very tactful

and should not have been made, but

at the same time protests against the

idea of allied censorship as contained

in the notes mentioned.

PENSIONS FOR 1920

TOTAL \$213,295,314

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Pension disbursements for the fiscal year 1920 aggregated \$213,295,314, according to the annual report of the Pension Bureau. The figures showed a decrease of about \$9,000,000 from 1919 totals. Civil war pensions now total \$33,620.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

Good Times

AT THE

THE HIPPODROME

Best Selling 5 Weeks in Advance

BRITISH TRAMWAY LABOR DEADLOCK

General Stoppage of Work, in Spite of Strike Threats, Regarded as Unlikely Owing to Serious Economic Conditions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

Labor will no doubt ultimately learn

that in every industry there must

come a time when increased charges

demand from the public, because of

the progressive rise in wages, reach

a point where the demand falls off

on account of the public being no

longer able to pay. Such seems to be

the case in the deadlock which, it is

thought, may lead to a strike of tram-

way employees throughout the United

Kingdom, following the joint indus-

trial council meeting for the tram-

ways industry at the Ministry of

Labor yesterday to consider a claim

for an increase of 12s. per week in

wages.

The rejection of this claim, on the

ground that many of the undertakings

which municipal and private, are finan-

cially "on the rocks," affords another

example of the new difficulties which

are rapidly arising, owing to trade

decline. Despite the largely increased

fares, tramways cannot keep up with

the higher costs of running, because

passengers economize by riding less

wherever possible. Consequently, it

is impossible to meet the increased

wages without calling on the ratepay-

ers for subsidies.

It is possible that sporadic strikes

may occur, and Manchester employees,

who struck on their own account

earlier in the year, are reported to be

very restless, but a general stoppage

is not anticipated. In view of the

serious economic situation, Officials

of the Transport Workers Federation

are anxious to avoid trouble, and will

probably urge the Minister of Labor

to set up a public court of inquiry.

The dispute has seriously affected

the Whitley council, for the tramways

industry, as private companies, have

withdrawn from it. There has been

a tendency lately for trouble to arise

in these joint councils and for seces-

sion threats to be made as the ques-

tion of wages settlement becomes more

difficult.

Special cable to The Christian Science

Monitor from its European News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

Satisfactory settlement has been

reached with Japan, the State Depart-

ment announced last evening, for oc-

currences at Tientsin, China, in March

of last year, when a United States

soldier was injured and misunder-

standing developed between the Japa-

nese police officials and the Consul-

General of the United States.

The Japanese Ambassador has pre-

sented expressions of regret for the

illegal arrest of United States soldiers

by Japanese officials in Tientsin, and

in reply the United States Govern-

ment again expressed regret for the

unprovoked attack on a railway offi-

cial by United States soldiers in the

premises of the Japanese consulate-

general.

Special cable to The Christian Science

Monitor from its European News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

The fact that there is considerable

unemployment was faced in a resolu-

tion introduced in the House yester-

day by William E. Mason (R.), Rep-

resentative from Illinois, which de-

clared that the present number of un-

employed workers in the United States

mean a loss of over \$500,000,000 a

month. The House of Representatives

was urged to immediate steps, in co-

operation with the Senate and the

President, to relieve conditions and

resulting distress, to provide for the

opening up of public employment and

the stimulation of private employment

for workers now in compulsory idlen-

ess.

It was provided that Congress, the

President and the heads of executive

departments should appoint repre-

sentatives of the federal government at

once to confer with and operate with

the governors and the legislatures of

the various states, to the end that all

governmental agencies should effec-

tively work together to prevent the in-

crease of unemployment.

Special cable to The Christian Science

Monitor from its European News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

Section directors have been named

by the United States Employment

Service, Department of Labor, to head

the districts into which the country

will be divided for making a survey

of employment conditions twice

monthly, and these section heads are

now in conference with W. E. Woel-

phel, director of the survey. The first

series of statistics will be made

public, it is expected, about February

1 and will be especially detailed in

order that as much information as

possible may be given in view of the

timeliness and need of unemployment

statistics.

Unofficial reports indicate increas-

ing unemployment in Rhode Island,

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, the

middle Atlantic and the southern

states. In Rhode Island, 20,000 mill

hands are said to be idle and union

figures indicate that about 500,000

textile workers, and 150,000 clothing

workers are out of work. Railroads

have been laying off men rapidly, and

many manufacturing plants are doing

the same.

LITHUANIA READY TO MAKE PEACE

Delegation at Geneva Understood to Be Ready to Abandon the Plebiscite in Polish Dispute

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday)—

It is understood that the Lithuanian



THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Students' Gratitude to Museum

There is on view in the King's Library at the British Museum, a little unpretentious gift to the museum, presented by a group of American professors and teachers of English "as a token of their grateful appreciation of the courtesies so generously accorded to students from abroad while working" in the British Museum. It is a volume of vellum of the fifteenth century containing several pieces of middle English religious verse, all as yet unpublished. The writing is in a swift cursive hand and the initials illuminated in red and blue of the Lombardic type. It is a free and beautiful script. The volume came from the famous Philipps collection and was bought in England for the American donors. We hear so much today of fine British MSS. changing hands and going to America that when one comes to England as it were from America it is particularly pleasing.

One of the members of the committee to receive this work says that it was incredible how this gift seemed to help things run smoothly and make the difficulties of the present easier. It is an idea which might be copied with advantage and reminds one of the gifts from one guild to works to another so common in the middle ages, and those municipal exchanges of good will which were common between the towns of the past which gave reason for the existence of many a fine work of art enjoyed today.

"Dixie" in Egypt

The elder generation in the southern United States will learn with mixed emotions that their great sectional tune (the one tune that will set a crowd to cheering in the northern United States) is just now the rage in Egypt. Indeed, the version that is now being sung on all the streets of Cairo to the tinny-sounding of hurdy-gurdies, according to an indignant citizen writing to The Egyptian Mail, runs in part as follows:

I want to be,
I want to be,
I want to be down home in Dixie
Where the dog-gone hens are glad to lay
Scrambled eggs in the new-mown hay.

But how came this distorted version of "Dixie" to Cairo? For lack of definite evidence to the contrary, one can but conjecture that it is one of the fruits of the custom of sending United States warships on world voyages.

Send-Offs for All

The habit of giving people a send-off has never been so popular in England as it is in many other countries, and perhaps it is for this reason the English are so touched by the gifts of flowers or fruit that are presented to them on leaving some hotel where they have made a short stay, or receiving cheers and songs in their honor from a band of acquaintances they have made in some foreign town where they have been only a few months. Even the telegram of good wishes that is now becoming usual to the ocean-going traveler is a modern innovation to a good number of people still, but it is a habit that will grow upon the traveler, because it has a kindly thought at the back of it that they cannot do without.

When Rupert Brooke went to America in 1913 he said that everybody except himself seemed to have some one or other to see him off so he went ashore and found a dirty little boy who was unoccupied and who said his name was William; the poet soon struck a bargain with him—he was to wave a farewell for him. "So I gave him sixpence and went back on board," Rupert Brooke writes, "and when the time came he leaned over the railings on the landing stage and waved. Now and then he shouted indistinct messages in a shrill voice, and as we slid away the last object I looked at was a small dot waving a white handkerchief, or nearly white, faithfully. So I got my sixpennorth and my farewell. Dear William."

Color Scheming

In the days of the New Art, color scheme seems to be at a discount. Is this New Art, this rut-breaker, a wildcat scheme, who shall say? Perhaps a champion color schemer of Australia puts a different construction on the words "color scheme." This feathered friend may be seen on sea beaches, and is an active little red-legged bird, who in early summer lays two eggs on the beach, having first made a critical color survey, so that the markings on the eggs may not cause them to be detected through any diversity of coloring in the surrounding beach. This free-as-air schemer

blends or matches color for protection. The question arises, is this bird typical of New Art, Art, artfulness or simply artlessness?

Secretary Daniels Takes Action

Secretary Josephus Daniels, according to a news item, has issued an order abolishing the use of simplified spelling in the United States Navy. This system was introduced by President Roosevelt in 1905 and in spite of the opposition of Congress has been in general use for the last 15 years. Now, it seems, on the eve of a change of administration, Secretary Daniels feels that one good deed still remains to be done for the glory of the Democratic Party. Or it may be that with kindly thought for the future he is paving the way for decreased departmental expenses. At all events in reverting to the orthography of Johnson and Webster, he is simplifying matters for the Navy.

WALLACE GALLERY REOPENS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

With the reopening of the Wallace Collection, the last of the London galleries and museums is again available to the public; and if it has been impatient and disconcerted at the delay in the case of the Wallace Collection, the reward is in proportion, for three new rooms have been added to the top, great improvement in the lighting for the pictures and a better sense of the decoration of the walls on which they hang. Great ingenuity has been displayed in making one form of art support and explain another in rearranging the masterpieces to their advantage and bringing the porcelain, furniture and other works of art into more satisfactory relation. The catalogue stall is enlarged and comes more into line with similar aims and objects as those of London's large museums. The hours of admission have been simplified and the public may now visit a collection that is itself a wealth in culture, every weekday from 10 to 5 and on Sundays 2 to 5. Another innovation is the appointment of Mr. W. G. Constable as guide lecturer. No gallery in the world can vie with the Wallace in the superb eighteenth century works, which arranged as they are now, present a house full of treasures rather than a museum. Going up the staircase the Boucher burst of glory delights one, and is a sort of introduction to Gallery XVIII containing the Fragonards and other French masterpieces, where it is a joy to see again "Les Hazards Heureux de L'Es-carpolette," and that marvel of happy childhood—perhaps the finest in existence—"L'Enfant Blond." Then the two wonderful galleries XVII, and XVIII prove the value of the new lighting.

An English Royal Room and a French Royal Room have been established and after wandering through the rooms containing the low-toned Dutchmen, showing Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Hobbema, de Hooch, light, fantastic Frenchmen such as Watteau; even-tempered Englishmen like Romney, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Turner, and Cox, we come to the old Board Room, now made into a Memorial or Founders' room, containing portraits of the third Marquis of Hertford, Sir Richard Wallace, Sir John Murray and other collectors and benefactors.

If the majority of the exhibition are of a romantic type then they are in keeping with the history of the collection which is indeed romantic also. Founded by the second, third and fourth Marquises of Hertford in Paris at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries, it was bequeathed by the fourth Marquis to his son, Sir Richard Wallace. It was bequeathed to the British nation by Sir Richard's widow in 1897. Most of the exhibits were acquired when works of art in Europe were cheap owing to the disturbed political state of affairs, although the fourth Marquis often complained of the high prices he had to pay.

A Voice in the Night

The wind howls over the Goonhill Downs as one leaves the Lizard behind, and presses on toward Helston. Darkness seems suddenly to fall and the winter day to be over, but a strip of light still lingers where the sea is seen on the right, and against the light stand up, right on the cliff, great rough objects and tall posts isolated in the deserted landscape, wind swept and mysterious.

This is all we see of Poldhu, the wireless telegraphy station, and as we settle down after our cold drive to a comfortable fire and the London paper, one thinks no more of Poldhu, and certainly never dreams that a thousand miles out from England on the way to New York on the blackest night, some one is listening to the news of the day told by a man at Poldhu.

On a great liner while all was quiet except for the raging of the wind out on the ocean the editor of the little four-page sheet of the liner's newspaper, was "picking up" news from Poldhu, and when the passengers awoke on the following morning they had three columns of news from England as well as news from New York and Paris.

As I watched the people in their deck chairs reading of events in England only a few hours old, the editor said, "I wondered how many of them imagined, when they were asleep in their berths, there were three of us in communication with some cheerful fellow on a cliff near a little Cornish village."

However dark the night, news of the world is going out to ships at sea, and somebody will be glad when the message comes that "Poldhu will be on with news any minute now if you care to listen." And the wireless operator in the little cabin on the topmost deck, telephone fitted to his head, turns a pointer this way and that to search the ether for the Poldhu call.

A MERMAID TAVERN UP TO DATE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Which of all the gathering places of the artists and literateurs of the present will be singled out by future generations as the Mermaid Tavern of today? It is quite certain to be an eating place of some sort, for places, like people, are known by the company they keep, and no place seems so conducive of acquaintanceship and friendly conversation, as that tavern, club or lunch room where acquaintances can hide their knees under a table and eat and sip and chatter. Various places attract various sets of people according to their mutual congeniality, their thoughts and ambitions in common.

Paris is full of eating places of associations, as are London, Berlin, Vienna, as well as Venice, Naples, and Rome. Here groups have gathered to talk heatedly of ideals, ambitions, and theories. Many, many have taken their accomplishments out in talking, and hence have been forgotten, but others have talked and gone home to prove their words, and these are the ones which have made the eating places famous.

New York, also, and the cities of the new world, are gradually building up their places of tradition. The most obvious artists' quarter of New York is the much-heralded, much-visited, and much-sung Greenwich village. But many other places outside of "the Village" are quietly gathering their young people of ideas and thought, and who is to say which of them all will be "chosen by fickle fortune for her stamp of fame?"

There is one which may be recommended to her special notice, where actors, writers, and other artists are gathering daily at luncheon time or dinner time to eat and talk, and build slowly the edifice of the present which will be looked upon by the future as history.

Appropriately a Cellar

This little eating place is tucked away in an inconspicuous basement on Fortieth Street, near Broadway. Tall men have to stoop to enter it, and only the boldest of the uninitiated tries to negotiate it unguided by some one who has been there before.

Once in, the first impression is that of another world, and time, indeed of over a quarter of a century ago. Lining the walls are quaint old cupboards, holding, not only some pieces of rare old china ware, but the common colored glass receptacles of the last generation, now scorned as mid-Victorian, large blue saltcellars with white spots on them, the kind that used to grace grandmamma's pantry shelf, little round brown mustard jars, ruffled dishes of open-work glass, mugs with landscapes on them. On one mantelpiece, balancing two sides of an old-fashioned clock, whose hands point perpetually to five minutes to two, stand two crockery plates on which, stands, with portraits of Edward VII and his men, showing Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Hobbema, de Hooch, light, fantastic Frenchmen such as Watteau; even-tempered Englishmen like Romney, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Turner, and Cox, we come to the old Board Room, now made into a Memorial or Founders' room, containing portraits of the third Marquis of Hertford, Sir Richard Wallace, Sir John Murray and other collectors and benefactors.

Every available wall space, which is not already taken up with one of the several cupboards and mantelpieces, is covered with pictures and framed old theater programs. Here King Edward and Queen Victoria, and the prince consort, figure largely again, as well as quaint early prints and engravings of New York, "Broadway in 1785," "The First City Hall," "An Early Residence of George Washington," etc.

The theatrical programs of the seventies which hang on the walls are cause both for merriment at their "quaintness" and relief that the "good old days" are no more for those who frequent this little room, and read out loud to each other "The Drunkard's Daughter, or The Fallen Saved," or from another program the list of scenes as follows: "Act I. At the Foot of the Sierras. Act II. The Howling Wilderness. Act III. Inside of Tom's Cabin. Act IV. In the Heart of the Sierras. Act V. Bill's Cabin. Note: In Act IV a cataract of living waters will be introduced." But it is with regret that the old prices are noted: "Dress circle, \$1; reserved seats 50 cents; balcony, 75 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra. Wednesday matinee, admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra."

The Company at Board

Against this background of antiquity sit very modern groups of those actively engaged in the pursuits of today. They may be conscious of the picturesqueness of the place in which they sit, but, unlike their brethren in "the Village," they are utterly unconscious of their own picturesqueness. They are attracted to this place, not only because of its unique character but because it has a reputation for "good eats," and because, for the same reason, they are likely to find their friends there.

The proprietor acts as hostess, and though she never asks questions, does not rest content until she can call each of her customers by name. Acquaintance with her explains the freshness of the place, the "atmosphere" with murkiness, the picturesqueness without exoticism. Small and alert, "tidy" in appearance, she fits from table to table with a word here and a chuckle there, and then trots swiftly to the front of the room to answer a call of "chocolate cake, please" from one of the waitresses. Certain desserts like cake and pies, which she keeps in a cupboard up by the money box, she herself cuts.

Around her waist is tied an apron of dark-colored, flowered English print in which are three pockets. In these pockets are nickles, dimes, quarters and half dollars with which she makes quick change for each customer as he pays his check on the way out.

Her waitresses have the same friendly attitude that she has. They, too, have their customers who will stand in line patiently waiting until a table of their favorite waiters is freed.

a table of their favorite waiters is freed.

It is more than likely that some place of this kind will achieve the fame of the Mermaid Tavern, on account of those who frequent it. Indeed many of those people who are seen there every day are already well known as actors, writers, publishers, and artists, and many of the younger ones show promises of greater fame than they have as yet been able to achieve. At some future day it may be recorded in their biographies that they ate here, or the place itself may achieve the distinction of a brass historical plate recording the name of some former customer.

ANNA'S HUMMING BIRD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Visions of glittering, gem-like things rise naturally in your thoughts when you hear the word humming bird. You think of those marvelous winged beings in Bohemian spun-glass (not uncommon in the old days, now, alas, extinct) or perhaps of "fragments of a rainbow feast" such as Queen Mab and Oberon may have shared during heights of their empire's glory. The aesthetic satisfaction the eye derives from watching them would seem largely enough from one store of beauty—to hear a humming bird also sing—is it not too much? To imagine a sunbeam giving out an odor of atar of rose, or to fancy a flashing drop of dew tasting like honey from Hymettus—thus to an "Easterner" would it be, should he expect these jewels to emit a song.

A mite of a creature, plumed like the delicate abalone shells one finds on Pacific shores, competing with bulbul, nightingale and lark! Yes, one of the American hummers sings. There is not in nature's repertoire a jollier, more rollicking madrigal than is troubadored by Anna's Humming Bird. What an inadequate name! Who Anna was, whether queen or naturalist, or wife, rocking the cradle, or the boat of state, legend revealeth not.

In the cloudless California "winter" he perches with cocky diminutiveness on palm frond, cedar tip, or eucalyptus twig; a hundred times an hour his needlelike elfin carol rings out:

Deedle dee dee
Deedle dee dee
Oh gee! Oh gee! Oh gee!

It is exactly the sort of sound your childhood ears expected to hear from brownies or fairies when happily you should chance to surprise a group. No insect voice is keener; though its timber not at all resembles locust, katydid, cricket or grasshopper; it carries through the maze of fresh greenery about you like the shrillest of tiny whistles. It is not richness and tone that make it irresistible; it is the rollicking gaiety that captivates you. Just as his song pierces the foliage so does the sudden flash of his violet throat strike at your eyes, at first finding you incredulous that you saw the glitter aright. Could it have been such a violet flame? There it is again more flowing than before. Such color, such grace of delight, such caroling. "Calypso Anna" is a bird superlative.

The ditty is poured out, almost forced out, from his ecstatic body, every fiber quivering with the effort; this avian Tom Thumb is all atwitter with the hearty cheer he holds, and the great good wishes he has in store for the world.

Watch him as he lights upon the tip-top of a 20-foot cedar, his mate sitting on a more demure perch lower down, and not too interested in the affair. He squeaks his "Deedle dee dee!" Then straight up he goes, up, until the blue depths almost hide him. Of a sudden, with folded wings he falls like a stone. Almost at her level, and with a quick brake of wings, he stops with a short swoop. A zinging, brazen whirr hums from the tautened feathers and, like a dart which eyes cannot follow, he has settled himself upon the self-same cedar-tip, bursting into a breathless "Oh gee, oh gee, oh gee!" A microscopic flit of wings and a diminutive preen of fairylight plumage. Look, he is off again; the slide is repeated, only to end in a settling light as thistledown, upon the twig he left.

He repeats this caper eight or ten times, apparently until convinced of duty well done, then the gossamer feathers are preened again in length and in exceeding detail. Several days later further intrusions into this roisterer's sedate domestic life would reveal a lilliputian cup filled of "fern cotton" saddled on branch-end or manzanita tangle. Two perfectly elliptical white eggs lie in this cottony hollow, the size of a thumb-nail.

Perhaps you, too, years after, when by chance you hear a squeak of glassware rubbed tightly together will recall with a start a far California glade steeped in sunshine, and there a free-holder of fairland piping his gay jubilate.

Advertising Plus

One and another newspaper in the United States in recent months, because of the news print shortage, have been carrying a daily notice on the front page naming the firms whose advertising it had been necessary, because of lack of space, to decline that day. On looking through copies of these newspapers, one marvels that the advertising of still other firms had not been omitted. Turning over page after page, and finding never more than an eighth of the space given over to news, one is inclined to paraphrase the poet in "The School for Scandal" and describe these newspaper pages as having "a neat violet of text meandering through a meadow of advertising."

THE LEAGUE OF ARTS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Art for the people, by the people—that is the battle cry of the League of Arts.

History tells us that in the old days the English people found their pleasure dancing, singing and mummery in the open air. Now they sit in a stuffy cinema, watching the worst type of movie. A great movement to better this state of things is now given a start, and not the least important side of this movement is that which concerns the amusement of the people. The aim of the League of Arts is to see that fun of the right sort is provided, and so gradually to train the people of England to find their pleasure in artistic things.

Good music, good dancing, simple and unaffected plays—these, in brief, it is the work of the league to provide in places where the populace can easily enjoy them, and, in preference, in the open air. Moreover, it is the desire of the league to encourage the audience to take their share in the entertainment, and so become themselves the entertainers. Whenever possible the spectators are asked to join in, and 5000 voices will unite when a song is given which is widely known. The league carries its idea further and teaches its audience certain songs that this end may be achieved.

The League of Arts came into being less than two years ago. As one of its tenets is that the service of art should be impersonal, and all who minister to its cause anonymous, its organizers and officials refuse to allow their names to be printed. Their services are honorary, and the work they have put into the short period that the league has existed must have made heavy demands upon their time. Only organization of a high order, and service zealous in the extreme could have achieved so much.

Choirs have been got together all over the kingdom and the various branches of the league, which now spread right across England and even into Wales, meet for the practice of music, song and dancing. Old folk-songs, old country dances, and old morality plays are thus rehearsed and kept in readiness. On every occasion of popular service or national rejoicing the League of Arts is ready with performances, drawn from the people, who know what to give the people and keep them happily and welcome amused.

On Empire Day, Lifeboat Day, Peace Celebration Day, the league came forward with bands of entertainers and organized free amusements on a large scale. On Lifeboat Day a choir of 300 voices assembled on the steps of Nelson's Statue and sang the breezy chancies which delighted the hearts of the British Tar in those old days when the Battle of Trafalgar was fought and won. Curious was the scene, as the roadways round the great square grew congested with the busses, taxis and foot-passengers who stopped on their way to listen and enjoy. That rollicking old ditty, "Captain Nipper," had such an effect on a passing sailor man that he started there and then to dance a hornpipe.

It must be remembered that the choirs of the League of Arts dress in old English costume, and the devising and making of these costumes is not the least of the joys shared by the members. On the occasion of the Thames pageant, on August 4, 1919, the brilliant costumes of the league's choirs were quite a distinctive feature, the flower-garlanded wands of the singers proving a delicious decorative note. These choirs were to be found at 15 different spots along the bank of the Thames, accompanied by 15 military bands. In all 1000 singers were employed. On Lord Mayor's Day the League of Arts Choir sang from the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral, when it was everywhere felt that their old English ditties held a fitting place in the survival of so old a civic ceremony.

But the greatest achievement of all was the providing of entertainments on the day of the peace celebrations. On this occasion not only did the league design and make hundreds of banners and pennons, which were flown before Buckingham Palace and from the Houses of Parliament and Nelson's Column, but it also gave a series of continuous entertainments in the various London parks. Choirs in quaint costumes, numbering 5000 people and accompanied by six military bands, assisted at these entertainments, which consisted of singing and dancing and the acting of two complete Shakespearean plays, "As You Like It" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream," besides numerous detached scenes. In St. James' Park Welsh singers formed the attraction. Crowds thronged round the per-

formers and the next morning the London police congratulated the principal officers of the League of Arts, stating that cases of drunkenness and disorderliness on peace day had actually been fewer than on an average Saturday night, in spite of the enormous number of people filling the London streets. No testimony could have spoken more eloquently of the success attained by the league in their object of keeping the people wholesomely amused.

Interesting as this is, it was at the time of the December holiday that the League had their happiest idea. They decided to revive the old custom of mummery. St. George and the Dragon, dating from time immemorial and handed down from generation to generation of English peasants by word of mouth, is still played in country parts by rustic players. The League collected 12 different versions of the play and by omitting the local allusions which differed, of course, in each one, succeeded in printing a general version, which it promptly put into rehearsal.

This old play is in rhymed couplets of the most unsophisticated type. "Little Devil Doubt" opens the proceedings by sweeping a clear space with his broom, after which the other characters come on, in single file, and stand in a row, each stepping forward to speak in turn, as he receives his cue. St. George, of course, is the hero of the play, and deals in turn with the Dragon, the Turkish Knight, and the Giant Turpin. Few people have ever heard of a Mrs. Christmas, but apparently her name was Bet. She serves as comic relief. Her scenes with Father Christmas remind one of that other naive dramatic favorite, "Punch and Judy." It is characteristic of the league's methods that the part of Bet was once entrusted to a charwoman, who proved herself excellent in the character, though when offered a part in a modern play, she failed to make good. This seems to be significant proof of the league's contention that costume plays and parts make a more direct appeal than modern work to the less educated class of Englishman.

The Camp by the Spring

Far up at the head of one of the many bays that indent the western coast of Florida there is a little cove on whose shore is the most ideal camping site I have ever discovered.

A wide, sandy beach margins the water and beyond a great forest of huge spreading oaks, giant pines and hickories, and many other trees stretches away o'er the hill and into the distance. Under a large moss-hung live oak a grass-grown knoll furnishes an excellent place to pitch one's tent and in the face of a bluff to the northward a little spring bubbles out and falls from an overhanging ledge into a pool several feet below. Many beautiful ferns and trailing vines cluster around the pool and cling to the steep face of the bluff. On the banks of the stream that winds off among the trees, great beds of sweet scented violets nod at their reflections in the water.

Wild life of all kinds abounds and tracks on the sandy beach furnish interesting reading for those who can understand. There are rabbit, squirrel, quail, duck, fox, raccoon and opossum.

Gorgeous butterflies flit hither and thither among the flowers and brilliantly colored birds dart in and out among the trees and bushes and whistle and sing merrily until the sun goes down. Then as the shadows of night bid them be silent the frogs and crickets again make the woods ring and now and then the hoot of an owl or the plaintive call of a chuck-will's-widow trembles through the forest.

GUIDE BOOKS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The trouble with guide books is that they are as often as not little more than pieces of disguised egoism, that is if they are guide books à la carte, their shortcomings is of exactly the opposite nature, namely a degree of inhuman impartiality which defeats its own end—but let me explain.

A guide book table d'hôte is one that explains a given route taken by the writer and following course; after course consecutively from point of departure to journey's end; there may be alternative dishes for some courses, but the trouble of choosing is reduced to the minimum; of such are the supreme works of Hilaire Belloc, or the "Alps and Sanctuaries" of Samuel Butler, or the "Voyage en Espagne" of Théophile Gautier, to mention the first that come to mind; and these three writers represent three very different methods. Belloc reduces fact and environment to the very smallest point, until in a book like "The Hills and the Sea" what is not Belloc is hardly noticeable, and woe betide the traveler who would rely on it to guide him in the Cevenol or the mountains of the Andorra.

Butler produces the same result in a different way, while Belloc sums up the atmosphere of a place and gives us his final emotion; Butler by dwelling on the little details of personal experience reveals to us the sort of experience we, too, may expect, and because these details are exact, we not only read the book with pleasure at home in England but take it on our travels.

Gautier's work is a triumph of objectivity. He writes of the facts which he has seen with the unemotional outlook of a camera; he gives us the raw material and leaves us to build up our own feelings on the scaffold he has erected. This is the most subtle form of egoism, for it consists in hidden selection of material rather than in undisguised expression of personal feeling. It need hardly be said that the guide book table d'hôte is a work of pure literature, and must stand or fall by the scale of values set up for all artistic creations; the reason why so many bad works of this nature are to be found is that the writers do not face facts, and as a result fall between two stools, grafting the poetry of feeling onto the prose of Baedeker without succeeding in creating the true fusion that is certainly possible.

The guide book à la carte, the Baedeker, the Guide Bleu, and their kind are almost equally unsatisfactory for purposes of travel. Their profuse learning, their completeness which brings satiety, their lack of emphasis, or comment on beautiful things, the absence of all inspiration makes them desolate reading. For one kind of traveler, and they are really satisfactory, and that is the kind which wishes to see all the ancient monuments in the neighborhood and then go home.

That we should be so dependent on them is largely the fault of the Bellocs, for those who tell us of what we really do want to see, of sunsets behind wild mountains, of peasants and their labor, of some rare glimpse of white peaks on a misty road, of a buried village with folk dancing and singing but no ancient monuments, almost invariably forget to give us also the key to it all; the name of some cheerful inn, the footpath with its flowers, the carriage route or railway journey which is just off the beaten track, the details of time and money which count for something with most of us; and we are forced by sheer ignorance to take the low road instead of the high, the tourists charabancs instead of the peasant carroche.

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WEST AND SOUTH ALLY IN CONGRESS

Wheat and Cotton Producers
to Try Strength With Con-
servative East—Test Likely
on War Finance Corporation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Western and southern representatives in Congress of the agricultural community have formed a solid phalanx for a trial of strength with the conservative eastern elements on the special emergency measures for the relief of farmers. These measures came in a whirlwind in both houses in the first three days of the session.

It is probable that the test will come over the resolution providing for the revival of the War Finance Corporation, which was reported favorably from the Senate Agriculture Committee, but which, on an objection by Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, was refused precedence over other business and was placed on the calendar in regular order.

Cotton and Wheat Alliance

This is only one of a score of measures dealing with farmers and farm products. Cotton and wheat have concluded an entente cordiale which contrasts strongly with the armed neutrality which existed during the period of the war, when the farmers of the west and south, they are desirous that Congress should go slow in the matter of emergency legislation—especially if it favors of sectionalism—and submit the proposals made to deliberate and thorough consideration. This was the reason why Senator Lodge insisted that the War Finance Corporation measure should take its place in the regular order of business.

Since the flood of bills deluged the calendars of both houses, conservative leaders have become apprehensive, and while not disclaiming sympathy for the plight of the farmers of the west and south, they are desirous that Congress should go slow in the matter of emergency legislation—especially if it favors of sectionalism—and submit the proposals made to deliberate and thorough consideration. This was the reason why Senator Lodge insisted that the War Finance Corporation measure should take its place in the regular order of business.

Mortgage Bankers with Farmers

The mortgage bankers of America, at the joint agricultural hearing yesterday, aligned themselves with the organizations and groups that favor emergency legislation. Said the statement of the mortgage bankers: "There can be no valid objection to the farmer hearing his just share of the burden of deflation which the entire world now confronts. The point at issue is that the farmer is obviously bearing an undue share of the burden at the present time, with results which threaten not only hardship to the farmer, but virtual bankruptcy in many quarters, both to the farmer and his many creditors. "In the face of such a crisis the members of the Farm Mortgage Bankers Association feel a very special obligation rests on them to emphasize the problem and to contribute to its solution the best wisdom 50 years of financing the farmer can supply."

Remedies Proposed

In brief the remedies proposed by the bankers, the spokesman for whom was F. W. Thompson of Chicago, were as follows:

"Some plan is needed to relieve the banks in the reserve centers of their present load of paper not eligible for discount with the Federal Reserve Banks. If the banks in the reserve centers could transfer this burden to some other agency for a year, there would be released an entirely adequate amount of credit for present needs both of agriculture and general business and for the relief of country

banks which now are compelled to exercise undue pressure on their customers, and worse still to refuse to furnish their farmer customers essential credit for their operations."

It was then urged that the War Finance Corporation was the best available agency and should immediately take over this burden.

In that connection they reviewed the needs of foreign countries, to show that they would become immediate purchasers of American cotton, grain and foodstuffs, provided they

THE BARCELONA EXHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The capital of Catalonia has a certain reputation for doing things and getting them done that is not possessed by the rest of Spain. It is supposed to be more thorough, practical and energetic, and indeed it is. But it would be wrong to pretend that its

it, and perhaps it will be, while in the meantime the laying out has been done, and the public from time to time has been impressed by explosions out in the direction of the Montjuich Park where the exhibition grounds are, and by the cartage on enormous wagons along the main thoroughfares of full grown trees, roots and all, which have been grubbed from the forests and are now to grace the exhibition grounds.

Barcelona has become alive to the risks of any more delays and lately it

again for the other. So the likelihood is that they will be held at about the same time.

It is expected that final arrangements for the Barcelona fair will be made very quickly now. Plans for the exhibition buildings are being determined upon. The semi-circular scheme of the entrance to the buildings and grounds as planned by Mr. José Puig y Cadafalch is one of the most imposing things of the kind ever seen, the wide sweep being of the most majestic character. Again the



The proposed approach to the grounds of the Barcelona International Exhibition of Electrical Industries

could be financed, which it was believed could be done by the War Finance Corporation.

It was also proposed that "the farmers be urged to sell part of their holdings, from 10 to 25 per cent preferably, and such a partial liquidation will itself greatly relieve the strain in the marketing of accumulated stocks.

DESERTER SAID TO BE FORMER GERMAN SPY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The police claim that John Willet, former captain in the forty-eighth United States Infantry, arrested for desertion and charged with absconding with company funds, has confessed that he is Hans Willers, a German Army cadet until 1914, when he and 300 other cadets were sent to join the United States Army and become officers. The alleged confession also says that Willet was trained from boyhood for spy work, and that contingents of similar cadets were sent to the French and British armies.

BRIDGEPORT NEGRO POPULATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Negro population of Bridgeport, Connecticut, is 2256, an increase of 824, or 69.4 per cent, while the white population is 141,195, an increase of 40,545, or 40.3 per cent. Persons of all other races number 104.

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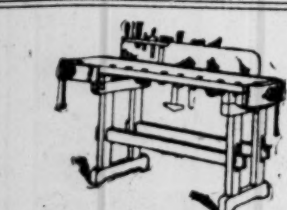
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reputation has not suffered a little through the constant delays in regard to the great exhibition that is to take place in the city, and of which there has been so much talk for six or seven years or more. There is, of course, the great excuse of the war, and the highly disturbed industrial and Labor situation in Catalonia has been responsible likewise for much of the postponement, but still there is a feeling that there has been some needless procrastination.

For some years there have been fine speeches made on many public occasions about the enormous credit that will be done to Barcelona by this international exhibition of electrical industries, which is also to be a general Spanish exhibition. These speeches on the quality of the forthcoming exhibition could not have been more enthusiastic if the exhibition buildings had received their very last touches of silver and gilt instead of not yet being erected. However, the actual building of these structures is considered to be a comparatively small matter once the executive sets about

has seemed that it may yet have to suffer the humiliation of being beaten in efficiency and dispatch by such an intensely Spanish community as the Sevillians, for the Hispano-American exhibition at Seville, which has likewise been on the stocks for some years, may be opened in less than two years from now. It is a point as to whether it is desirable that both these big exhibitions should be opened at the same time or not. Probably they should and will be. They are in different parts of Spain and make a double inducement to foreigners to come to the peninsula, and the attraction of the foreigners is the main object in both cases. They are, of course, entirely distinct in idea, character and aims, and they are in two very different parts of the country, making the most perfect and delightful change for visitors. Apart from such considerations, neither could be postponed to such an extent—a matter of years would be necessary—to make such an effective gap between the two that the ordinary traveler would visit one and then come back

entrance to the international section planned by Mr. Manuel Vega y March is highly effective, and so also the central avenue and other strong features.

At this moment at the beginning of the autumn season the executive makes an appeal to the Barcelona public and the people in general of Spain to assist them in obtaining the success of an enterprise which they say must do much to exalt the prestige of Spain. It is notable that on behalf of the promoters this appeal is signed by Don Francisco Cambó, the Regionalist leader.

The appeal begins by saying that the organizers now find themselves at the end of the preparatory period of their future exhibition. They say that the transformation of a rough and neglected mountain in the splendid park of Montjuich, which is now the pride of Barcelona, they regret the long delay but announce that in this present autumn the executive committee will come to its final decisions in regard to the second stage which will represent the completion of the general structure of the exhibition. At the

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The Wilson Label protects your table

MORE TOYS MADE IN UNITED STATES

Review of Industry Says That
Growth Has Been Induced by
War and Quality of Product

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Development of the manufacture of toys in the United States into one of the country's most substantial industries is shown in a review of the industry issued by the toy manufacturers of the United States through W. Ogden Coleman, one of the directors of the association. The war has led to increased production by the toy manufacturers of the country to take place of articles formerly obtained from Europe, but it was not the only factor in the increase.

It is stated that the sale of toys during the last year has been close to \$100,000,000, of which \$80,000,000 worth have been manufactured in the United States, and that an increase of at least 30 per cent is expected in the next year. It is claimed that the general excellence and ingenuity of the American-made toys, as well as the price, has brought about the consumption of a large and more varied assortment, not only in the United States but in many countries which formerly undersold the American manufacturer even in his own country.

"One of the chief causes for the increase in the use of toys is prohibition," said Mr. Coleman. "Some of our schools are now using toys of various types in instructing their pupils. Dolls are being used to teach girls handicrafts, toy electric and steam engines are utilized in teaching boys points in their mechanical training, and themes in English are written on toys which are shown for the students."

RURAL SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—With a 73 per cent rural population, Saskatchewan has to spend more money on education than any other province in the Dominion, says Hon. W. M. Martin, the Premier, in a review of educational achievements during the past year. The problem of securing sufficient teachers is being solved. In 1905 with 900 school districts in operation the shortage of qualified teachers was 750. Today with 4500 schools in operation, the shortage is reduced to about 500. One of the factors in the solution of the problem is the construction of teachers' residences, of which 200 have been built during the past year. Salaries are also on a good basis, ranging in the rural districts from \$1200 to \$1700.

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Luxor, 1/2-oz., \$1.00	Three Flowers, \$2.50
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SWISS CONSIDERING WOMAN SUFFRAGE

People Are Cautious About Extending Equal Rights to Women and Some Women Would Leave Politics to Men

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—It is interesting to witness the slow and cautious evolution of Swiss people toward woman suffrage. A strong and eager group of active pioneers are busy educating the masses, but they meet with an undercurrent of conservatism, prejudice and indifference broken only by the great national events which now and then stir the public conscience. Too many women are still satisfied to leave the management of the state entirely to the men, though they are loud in their criticism when they feel any unwelcome effect of government in their own family life.

Switzerland is so constituted that progress becomes difficult and checked. The cantons are so jealous of their independence that the play of national politics often reverses the efforts of the federal government to centralize while each canton tries to retain its independence as much as possible. In each canton, the "Commune" (township) or small political unit has also a certain amount of local independence and privileges which it is ever striving to maintain.

The Power of the Commune

To have a legal and civic status, citizens are obliged to belong to a "Commune" which must provide for them in case of utter destitution. This "Commune" is under direct cantonal government and control, the canton imposing, for instance, a program of all public schools. Cantons submit in their turn to the federal government, which disposes of the army, the customs and similar matters. Taxation is communal, cantonal, and federal.

Each canton, which has its cantonal constitution, has also its own civil and penal laws. It took years and years to unify civil law in the present "Civil Federal Code of 1912." The new penal federal code, which will unify penal law, is to be submitted to the popular vote and if suffrage be not granted the Swiss women in the near future, they may have to submit, without their own consent, to a penal code which is not entirely free from a double standard of morality and justice.

On May 6, 1920, when Switzerland had to vote for or against its entrance into the League of Nations, the Swiss women were stirred to their depths and for once unanimously and sincerely wished they could record their opinion. The whole of that day it was uncertain whether the "yes" or the "no" would gather the majority of votes, and there was a thrill in the air. In the streets, in the cars, women would glance at each other, shake hands even, united in the bond of an invisible sisterhood which stood for an ideal of peace and good will toward nations and men.

Inferiority Acutely Felt

This time they acutely felt the inferiority of their political status and understood why they should have it removed. They are perhaps less anxious to have the political vote than to have a voice in the referendum to which great and vital issues are ultimately intrusted. This is the most complete expression of self-government.

The Federal Chambers had a debate on woman suffrage in the autumn of 1918 for the first time. This debate was forced upon them by the "committee of action" of 1918, representing the advanced Socialist Party which had made itself the champion of woman suffrage. The Swiss Association in favor of woman suffrage and the Alliance of Swiss Feminine Societies, representing some 25,000 women, endorsed this claim by presenting petitions and sending delegations. Some able speeches were made by those members of the Federal Council who were in favor of woman suffrage and the council decided to consider the matter.

Position in Geneva

Several of the cantons have had private bills brought before their grand council, but none have yet granted them full political rights. In the Canton of Geneva, in May, 1919, a deputy presented a bill for the enfranchisement of women. It was well received and it seems probable that Geneva, the seat of the League of Nations, will be the first canton to grant its women the vote. In November, 1917, the upper house of the Canton of Neuchâtel took up the study of woman suffrage; it reported against it! A heated discussion followed in the lower house with a majority against the adoption of the report. This obliged the upper house to present a bill to the lower house to introduce woman suffrage in the cantonal constitution. This bill was adopted by a strong majority, but it rested with the electors themselves to decide in the last instance. The voting which took place shortly after gave 5346 for and 12,017 against, the bill being defeated by the people after it had been accepted by its representatives!

The Grand Council of Tessin has granted the women a restricted vote in the administration of communal property. This innovation gave some representatives the opportunity of pleading in favor of an extended suffrage. The Grand Council of Fribourg, whilst discussing a law on the opening and closing of public houses, came to the conclusion that it was but fair to give the women the "right of initiative" in matters communal, as this would enable them to have the law modified.

Modern Ideas Winning

In the Canton of Vaud, the bill presented in 1917 was handed over to a

special commission which reported unfavorably on it a year later. In November, 1919, a delegation sent by the Suffrage Society was received with sympathy if not with full approbation—a sign that even such conservatives are not impervious to modern ideas.

In the Canton of Zürich a proposal was made to grant the communal vote, but the Social-Democrats asked for equal suffrage and equal eligibility to the offices of the canton, the district and the commune. The women's unions warmly support the proposal for grant cantonal suffrage. After much discussion the government decided to leave the initiative of this reform to the electors, recommending its acceptance. The voting took place last February and the bill was defeated by a majority of four to one, the Socialists being responsible for the defeat.

Bernese women sent a petition to the Grand Council in 1914 urging that they be granted municipal suffrage—this request was refused by a large majority. In December of the same year, women succeeded in getting elected as poor law guardians, on the boards of schools and of public hygiene. The Canton of Grisons granted in 1918 the ecclesiastical vote and a woman has been elected as a "clergyman" in one town.

In the other cantons the movement toward political emancipation has only begun and the three cantons which constituted the cradle of Switzerland and were the creators of its liberties are slowest to grant their women folk. The rights for which they have fought with so much valor, and which they were so eager to secure in 1291, they still hesitate to share in full with them in 1920. The little band of suffragettes is steadily growing, but they know that it is unwise to pluck green fruit from the trees when for a certainty the ripe fruit will fall to the ground in its season.

CARE OF PRISONERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—At the third triennial congress of The South African Prisoners Aid Association, which was held recently, the constitution was amended so as to enlarge its scope. The objects of the association, which give some idea of the work covered, may be summarized as follows:

1. The prevention of recidivism; 2. To encourage the study of causes underlying crime and recidivism and to conduct public propaganda; 3. Befriending the innocent and ignorant under accusation; 4. The after-care of discharged prisoners; 5. Helping the deserving dependents of prisoners; 6. To take any steps necessary for the prevention of delinquency and the prevention of the manufacture of criminals; 7. Establishing branches and appointing representatives wherever there are jails; 8. To carry out all measures necessary to give effect to any of the above objects.

The South African Prisoners Aid Association in its present form was inaugurated in 1911. At its first triennial congress at Pretoria in 1914 J. De V. Roos, then director of prisons, pointed out the object aimed at in the holding of the conferences by saying: "While our ordinary duties are limited to helping the prisoner out of his sea of trouble and to bring him back to terra firma, on this one occasion, every three years we can go further afield and, as is done by the National Prisoners Associations of America, discuss any question affecting prisoners or the treatment of crime, in addition to the work of the association, wherein, by the experience gained by us, we consider our advice will inure to the benefit of the state."

IRISH CRITICISM OF THE BARRY SENTENCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Major Erskine Childers, D.S.C., commenting on the capital sentence on Kevin Barry, the young medical student, in Mountjoy prison, said that it was an insulting outrage and an abuse of power, and that it contrasted ill with the forbearance and humanity shown by the Irish volunteers toward their captives. "In these guerrilla combats with soldiers or police," he said "both classes do the same work with the same weapons." Major Childers also stated that "murders of individual police have been comparatively rare." Up to recently these numbered just 17. He asked, "What of the 80 murders by soldiers and constables of unarmed and wholly innocent people? To hang Barry, he said, was to push to its logical extreme the hypocritical pretense that the national movement in Ireland is the squalid conspiracy of a murder gang."

Arthur Griffith, in making his appeal on behalf of Barry, pointed out that under similar circumstances a body of Irish volunteers released 25 English soldiers whom they had captured and disarmed at Kings Inns, Dublin, on June 1 last. This procedure he states, has been invariably followed by members of the Irish republican army toward their "prisoners of war," and in no case, Mr. Griffith asserts, has any prisoner been maltreated by the volunteers. Mr. Griffith accuses the government of branding "prisoners of war" as criminals, and stigmatizes the hanging of Barry as an outrage.

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NEED OF SUSTAINED SPEED FOR AIRSHIPS

Experience Shows That for an Atlantic Service a Cruising Speed of at Least 85 Miles Per Hour Is Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In his book, "Commercial Airships," H. B. Pratt foretells that in the very near future one may be able to make the trip from London to New York by airship in about 55 hours. The prophesy is apparently contingent upon the production of airships possessing a greater cruising speed than any at present in existence or being built at this moment. For one imagines that Mr. Pratt refers to a regular service, and not to an occasionally possible feat like that of the R-34, which made the Atlantic crossing last year (1919) or the extraordinary trans-ocean leap of Alcock.

There is not the slightest doubt that regular airship services across the Atlantic will, ere many more years have passed, be possible; but their time is not yet, and it is very necessary, in order to prevent the inevitable pessimistic reaction born of unfulfilled promises, that the situation should be explained. Mr. Pratt, of course, has gone deeply into the subject, but unfortunately airship enthusiasts are citing his book with a strong predisposition to find support for their larger claims.

Cruising Speed

The writer is an airship enthusiast, but throughout 13 years in aeronautics he has often seen the mischief wrought by promises so loosely worded as to mislead the public. When it is remembered that the slower of the aeroplane types that are employed on the London-Paris line are machines with an economical speed of 72 miles per hour, and that it is frankly admitted these are too slow to insure the desirable regularity, since the wind holds them up on a number of days in the year (while the faster types still carry on), the risk of over-optimistic prophesy in the matter of an Atlantic service will be apparent.

There is not an airship in existence or on the stocks with a cruising speed of more than about 63 miles per hour and, although one writes without precise knowledge of the capabilities of the latest Zeppelins now being built, it is stated, for an American syndicate—it may be assumed that their economic speed is not great. If it exceeds that, it is only by a mile or so. But for an Atlantic service a cruising speed of, at the very least, 85 miles per hour is necessary.

Influence of Wind

When, last year, the British Air Ministry issued meteorological and other information for the use of cross-Atlantic air navigators it was made perfectly clear that craft of less than 100 miles per hour speed were very limited in the choice of favorable periods for the eastward crossing. As regards the westward crossing, owing to the prevailing winds they were still more restricted. The wind, indeed, is the most important outside influence limiting aircraft so far as regular services are concerned, and only by a far too common a tendency to ignore it on the part of those who, rightly enough, are desirous of seeing aerial navigation make rapid strides.

Any question of merely occasional airship trans-Atlantic journeys, when the weather is favorable, is ruled out by the stern necessity to put the matter on a commercial basis. The fare of £77 mentioned by Mr. Pratt would only be possible provided a large number of airships were in commission. For an isolated trip the cost would be much greater, although admittedly at £77 the advantages to some people would be great enough to justify the difference between that figure and the first-class steamboat fare. In the Air Ministry's statement (which concerned aeroplanes, and not airships) it was shown that for a machine with a speed of 80 miles per hour, in ordinary conditions during the months of April, May, and June, the time for the journey either way across the Atlantic, between Newfoundland and Ireland, would not exceed 45 hours, but even in these good months there were often unfavorable periods when the journey would exceed 64 hours, and that sometimes the east to west journey would be "impossible." Impossible, that is, in view of the limited duration of flight of an aeroplane.

Comparison With Steamers

The airship, of course, has the advantage of not being compelled to descend by exhaustion of fuel. On many of the days of these three months the wind, more often from the west than from the east, exceeds 45 or 50 miles per hour, and unless an airship had a clear margin of more than 30 miles per hour it would have little advantage over the steamboat, while it would often get halfway, or perhaps three-quarters of the way, or more, across and then having exhausted its fuel, be compelled to drift back on the wind.

A 30-mile per hour wind from west to east, which is often encountered all the way across (probably on more than a hundred days in each year) would mean a wind of at least 40 miles per hour, even at the moderate altitude of airship travel, and such a wind would prolong an airship's journey (even if one assumes a vessel doing 80 miles per hour economical speed; which is a large assumption) from Ireland to Newfoundland to 50 hours. In the case of the best airships, at present in existence, it would mean a journey of 100 hours with no margin. And travelers would still have to get from London to the west of Ireland, and from St. Johns to New York.

On the eastward journey, of course, the situation is less unfavorable, and there is no doubt that, consistent with some reasonable degree of regularity, the beginnings of such services will be chiefly for eastward traffic, and confined to one season of the year. But even to attain this speed of airships must be increased.

Allowing for much that can be done in storm-dodging and in varying the route, before the trans-Atlantic can be seriously thought of in connection with even a limited service there must be a change in airship design, for on the present line advancement in speed is far too slow even though one postulates ships of 3,000,000 cubic feet capacity. In some parts of the world, where the winds are lighter and more regular, there are greater immediate opportunities for airships even of existing types; but the Atlantic is a more difficult, as it is the most important, proposition.

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SPAIN IN MIDST OF ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Government Will Certainly Face the Electors With Less Brilliant Prospects Than Most of Its Predecessors Have Done

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Electioneering is now in full swing all over the country, and most of the candidates have been selected for the general contest that takes place soon. In its preliminaries at all events this election campaign continues to be extremely interesting, and as the situation develops some extraordinary features are being evolved.

One of these, quite without precedent, and possessing an aspect of humor, is that the government are actually being shut out from candidacies in Madrid! There have been times before when the government has exercised certain preferences and moved toward certain exclusions in its arrangement of the monarchical grouping for the various divisions of the capital, but the other monarchical sections are now combining to shut out the Datists, the governmental and the official Conservative party. The general idea on the part of the monarchical sections in Madrid, Liberal and Conservative, is so to combine and arrange things in the manner of a temporary election coalition that the strongest front shall be opposed to the Republican and Socialist attack.

It is certainly not less essential that this should be done this time than formerly, for though the Republicans are not any sort of a danger the Socialists are an increasing force, and they are very vigorous on the present occasion.

PLANS FOR NATIONAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Among the many resolutions passed at the Bristol Cooperative Congress of June last, was one in favor of a national cooperative society.

The resolution declared that "the time is now ripe for the cooperative movement to bring itself into closer unity by the organization of its forces, both wholesale and retail, into one national society," and it also requested the central board of the Cooperative Union to arrange for the question to be discussed at sectional and district conferences. In conformity with this decision of congress, a new pamphlet dealing with the proposed national society has just been published by the Cooperative Union.

The writer points out that if there is to be a national cooperative society it must grow out of and be a natural development of the cooperative organizations already in existence. The essential thing, therefore, is to promote the amalgamation of existing societies and to form federations and district societies wherever possible. Further, it is urged that the adoption of a single system of account-keeping throughout the cooperative movement, and the payment of a uniform rate of dividend issued would do much to facilitate the consolidation of cooperative forces.

The pamphlet holds that the extension of the idea of mutual aid underlying the existing system of collective assurance would do much to promote the growth of a national society. He also states that the growth of a national consciousness in cooperators can proceed no faster than the growth of cooperative education, which is an essential condition of cooperative progress, for cooperators need knowledge if they are to develop the willingness to cooperate and the capacity to organize a national society. With regard to the suggested amalgamations, Joseph Bradshaw, organizing secretary of the Cooperative Union, informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that many of these were taking place in various parts of the kingdom.

SYRIA'S MILITIA SCHEME

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Recent arrivals from the country districts around Damascus announce that the inhabitants have received the new scheme of enrollment in the Syrian militia with enthusiasm. The special commissions sent for this purpose have been cordially received. In some localities it has been decided to draw lots, for it is impossible to enroll the numerous volunteers presenting themselves.

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ICELANDERS HAVE COOPERATIVE UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Hollyoake House, the headquarters of the Cooperative Union, and Balloon Street, the headquarters of the English Cooperative Wholesale Society, have long been the mecca of students of cooperation from all parts of the world, and many and varied are the visitors who take advantage of the education which a visit to these centers affords. One of the latest visitors is Thomas Hallgrímsson of Reykjavik, Iceland, who is taking a course of training in cooperative fundamentals and methods under the guidance of the educational department of the Cooperative Union.

Conversing with Mr. Hallgrímsson, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learned that out of a population of 90,000 people the cooperative movement in Iceland claims at least 50 per cent as members. The movement commenced in 1880, the first society being founded at Husavik by the farmers of the district who, led by one named Jakobs, banded themselves together for the purpose of purchasing at wholesale prices agricultural requisites which they distributed among themselves. From this beginning the movement steadily grew, until, today, there are from 25 to 30 cooperative societies averaging in membership from 2000 to 3000 each. These societies are federated into a wholesale society with its headquarters at Reykjavik, and which has representatives in New York and Copenhagen. There is also a union which, unlike the British Cooperative Union, is united with, and is in fact a part of, the wholesale society, thus forming one central organization for trading and propaganda purposes. For the latter purpose 20 per cent of the surplus from trading is set aside.

This inclusion of the trading arm and the educational arm of the movement into one organization has the advantage, which is not possessed by the British movement, of bringing both arms under the control of the annual congress.

A new strike of the metal workers has broken out in Barcelona, involving over 20,000 men, and there are positively scores and scores of strikes in every part of Spain, some of them serious, while in Valencia, Zaragoza and a few other places there is occasional bomb dropping. Mr. la Cierva has determined not only to exert his views upon Murcia, but to make a tour of the chief cities of Spain. He thinks the government will yet be prevented from raising the railway rates, as the chamber must now approve, and discussion of the bill will be prolonged indefinitely, the government not daring to apply the guillotine in the circumstances.

He urges that the policy of the government is contrary to the interests of the taxpayers and of the whole nation, and he believes that the country will think the same and will refuse its votes to the ministerial candidates. Is there then at last to be an election in Spain at which the people will declare their real opinion? An increasing proportion will certainly do so, but beyond this one should not be optimistic.

Monarchists Dissatisfied
These monarchical sections consist of the Datists, the Maurists, and the Clerivists on the Conservative side and the Romanists, the Albists, and the Garcia Prietists on the Liberal and Democratic. As soon as the election was decided upon there was the usual talk about the monarchical coalition, and it was generally assumed that it would take place, although it was believed that the Maurists and the Clerivists, particularly the latter, would give trouble, and there was a fairly general dissatisfaction with the way in which the Premier had brought about the dissolution of the Cortes.

Still, there was a disposition to forgive this enterprise, as many other political leaders had been guilty in their time of corresponding maneuvers. Mr. la Cierva, however, is prosecuting his anti-railway tariff campaign with great vigor, and all along has shown direct hostility toward the Datists. The Maurists soon showed themselves to be inclined in the same way, and these two party elements quickly found election affinities in the Romanists and the Albists, the four forming a monarchical coalition of their own with the Datists left out.

So far the Garcia Prietists have not come in. Their leader, the Marquis de Alhucemas, or Garcia Prieto as he is more generally known, is deploring this decision in the monarchical ranks, but Mr. Alba, to whom he is closely allied politically, is expected to bring him over. There is some talk of discontent among the other sections at the request of the Clerivists that two places should be given to them, but this is a small matter.

Datists Attacked
After Mr. la Cierva at the outset had made it clear that he intended to cause trouble and began a series of very strong speeches in his own country, which is Murcia, a mild sensation

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WHY GERMANS DID NOT ATTACK BRITISH

German Fleet Said to Have Avoided Striking British Fleet in 1914 Because It Did Not Know Where to Strike

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The first volume of the official German history of the naval aspects of the war, which has just been published here under the editorship of Admiral Von Hantey, of the German Admiralty, gives a very interesting outline of the ideas which guided German naval policy at the outbreak of hostilities. It seems quite clear that the belief entertained by German statesmen that Great Britain would not enter the war handicapped the German Admiralty in the preparations which it was making for the outbreak of the seemingly inevitable hostilities. Even on the very eve of Great Britain's declaration of war on Germany, German statesmen, optimistic to the end, were calling on the German Admiralty to avoid anything in their movements of German ships which might irritate Great Britain.

The German naval historians frankly confess that the transportation of the British expeditionary force across the Channel to France began earlier than the German naval staff had anticipated and was conducted with extraordinary speed and efficiency. According to the estimate prepared by the sea transportation section of the German Admiralty, they state, the embarkment of the British expeditionary force could hardly begin before the twelfth day of mobilization or the disembarkment terminate in France and Belgium before the fifteenth or sixteenth day of mobilization. "As a matter of fact," they say, "information which reached us about the expeditionary force was uncertain and inadequate until the 7th of August, when suddenly on that day we heard through our agents in Holland that the transportation of the first British advance troops was beginning and that the main body of the army was to follow. On the following day definite news reached us that the transportation of troops was in full swing. The presumptions on which our plans were based so far as the transportation of British troops to France were concerned had thus been proved to be erroneous in more than one direction. A blockade or a close supervision of the Bay of Heligoland, contrary to expectations, had not taken place either at the outbreak of hostilities or just before the transport of the troops began. The British naval authorities evidently being of opinion that the protection of the transports could be adequately assured by the concentration of forces at the eastern entrance to the English Channel."

The Inevitable Telegram

The former Kaiser's inevitable telegram at this juncture was as follows: "Crossing of English expeditionary force in progress probably to Calais, Zeebrugge, Ostend, Dunkerque. As a protection forces have been advanced between British and Belgian and Dutch coasts. First British fleet in North Sea presumably clear for striking. Covering forces offer suitable target for striking by light vessels and mines. His Majesty leaves attacks to torpedo boats, mines and more especially submarines. Carrying out of attacks should depend on chances of success suggested by weather and other conditions. Main lines of orders already given for general operations should govern these actions."

It seems that the German Admiralty carefully considered various methods for the prevention or at least the obstruction of the transport to France of the British expeditionary force. While the intervention of the German fleet was expressly rejected, the German naval historians admit that without its support it was hardly possible for the torpedo boats, the submarines and the mine layers to pass through the channel on the short moonlight nights which then prevailed to attack the transports or the flanking protecting vessels. No interruption of the transport service, they say, could have been reached so long as the German ships of the line remained in the German naval ports. "Only repeated appearances of our principal forces," they say, "even when a collision with the enemy did not occur, could have produced that state of uncertainty which might have resulted in the delaying or suspension of the transportation of the British troops."

Captain Groos, the German naval officer who deals with this question in the volume under review, emphasizes the interesting fact that no demands for the intervention of the German fleet were made by the German military authorities. The value of the British expeditionary force, he says, a well-trained but necessarily weak

army, does not seem to have been put high. "In any case the chief of the General Staff himself when asked by the Admiralty representative at General Headquarters if the army attached great importance to the interruption of the transport of British troops, replied that it might be just as well if the German Army had to deal with the extra 160,000 Englishmen as well as with the French, and that in any case the naval staff should not allow any attacks which might be made on the transports to interfere with their general plans of operations."

Second Thoughts

It was whilst the transportation of British troops was in progress that on the basis of information received from commanders of four submarines the German naval authorities contemplated the dispatch of the entire German fleet to attack the first British fleet which, they believed, was concentrated in the North Sea. After mature reflection it was decided not to risk the attack for the following reasons:

1. Uncertainty of information about the British and their intentions.
 2. Fact that since the German fleet was not molesting the transports there was no compelling reason why the first British fleet should accept battle.
 3. An engagement in the North Sea between the German fleet and the first British fleet might lead to the former being cut off from their base by the second and third British fleets which were guarding the eastern entrance to the English Channel.
- The naval historians suggest, however, that had the German naval authorities had fuller information at their disposal about the movements and plans of the British, a desperate effort might have been made by them in August, 1914, to destroy British naval power. "The German fleet refrained from striking," they declare, "mainly because it did not know where to strike."

AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF JONES' SHIPPING ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—As head of one of the greatest shipping lines in Australasia, Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd., Sir James Burns is sure of a certain audience in Australia, and his views of the Jones Shipping Act of the United States have attracted attention. He has just returned from an extensive tour of America and the Far East, and says that the Jones Act will have far-reaching effects all over the world. Australia being as vitally affected as other nations. He expects a policy of retaliation to result from the disabilities which will be attached under the act to foreign ships trading with American ports.

"In Japan proposals are being considered," he says, "for diverting tonnage to South America and elsewhere from the United States Pacific coastal ports, and for running steamers to eastern United States ports, via the Panama Canal, thus neutralizing the river and railway routes offered to American ships. Also by running a small number of vessels at unprofitable rates of freight, the Japanese plan to prevent the American ships charging payable rates."

The proposal by the American Shipping Board to allow 20 or more large steamers to companies trading in the Pacific would affect the Commonwealth, said Sir James Burns. "The substitution of American vessels for those of other nations exclusively in the Pacific trade must hinder the rapidly developing business between the coastal fronts of the Pacific which has been so noticeable during the past few years. The anticipated severe competition will check the natural steady growth of American trade. All are hoping that some more equitable legislation will be substituted for this act."

NEW WAGE SCALE IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Calling for an average advance of \$5 a week over the present wages, the approximately 10,000 union telephone operators in New England have submitted a new wage scale to the New England and Providence telephone companies. The new scale would go into effect on January 1 and conferences on the subject have begun.

TRAINING OF MAORI CHILDREN A SUCCESS

New Zealand Fully Appreciates Its Responsibilities and Results Are Quite Commensurate With the Efforts Being Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The education of the children of the Maori aboriginals of New Zealand is a question which has engaged the serious attention of the Minister of Education, and there are now established in the Dominion 119 native village schools, the great majority of which are situated in the North Island. In addition to the village schools there are five primary mission schools, and more advanced education is provided at ten boarding establishments. Then there are scattered throughout the country 509 public schools at which Maori children attend.

The total number of children receiving instruction in this way is 10,000, and the annual expenditure incurred by the department amounts to £48,500. It will thus be seen that the New Zealand Government fully appreciates its responsibilities in regard to the tuition of the young natives, and the results have been quite commensurate with the efforts made, for the Maoris are a very intelligent and adaptable race, and when instruction is imparted to them in a judicious and interesting manner, they immediately respond, and take great care with their studies.

The Language Problem

The principal difficulty experienced in the public schools, where natives are in attendance, is the language problem, and the result is that instruction is retarded, and the children do not often gain successes in subjects involving a thorough knowledge of English. The inference to be drawn from this unsatisfactory state of affairs is the importance of the further provision, wherever possible, of schools specially organized for the natives.

In regard to secondary education, though the government has not provided native secondary schools, yet a number of these institutions have been established, and are being maintained by the various denominational bodies, and the government helps by providing a number of scholarships for Maori children, who possess the required qualifications.

The male scholars are instructed principally in agriculture and woodwork and the females take a domestic course. The children who have graduated from the village to the secondary schools usually show great aptitude for the pursuits mentioned, and when leaving time comes, they are equipped as valuable citizens of the Dominion.

Schools Attractive

Reverting to the village schools, which form the basis of native education, the conditions of the buildings and grounds undoubtedly have a molding influence on the children, and the habits thus ingrained are likely to remain through later years. This being the case it is satisfactory to note that the tidiness, cleanliness, and attractiveness of the schools are

up to a very high standard. This is more in regard to the external appearance, for, in some cases, the interiors leave something to be desired.

It has been proposed that Arbor Day, which is observed throughout New Zealand by the planting of trees, should be more utilized by the teachers to encourage their young charges to bring native shrubs or trees to plant in the school grounds. In cases where difficulty is experienced in obtaining suitable trees, the department is willing to provide ornamental trees for the purpose.

Singing Is Popular

In most of the schools, annual concerts and picnics are held, and an extension of this pleasing feature is advocated as the pupils, and even the parents, have expressed great delight with these functions. The children are further looked after in some of the schools by the provision of a cup of coco in the winter months.

Singing is well taught, and the little Maoris take very kindly to this phase of instruction, and thoroughly enjoy the vocal exercise, and it is a real pleasure to listen to and appreciate the singing of the pupils. The difficulty of teaching English to the Maori child, emphasized in the public schools, is also a problem, though on a lesser scale, in the native village schools, and in this, as in other subjects, much depends on the teacher.

With their customary thoroughness the New Zealand Government has grappled most practically with the problem of native instruction and the results already attained reflect credit on all concerned.

COAL MINERS' AWARD IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Charles Hebble, chairman of the Coal Miners' Tribunal, which was appointed by the Prime Minister, delivered his award on September 22 in regard to the wages claims of the Australasian Coal & Shale Miners Federation. The minimum wage for adult off-hand employees was fixed at 16s. 6d. per day. The present wage margins are to be maintained. The rates at present paid to all contract workers were increased by 17½ per cent. Other classes of labor were also granted increases. The existing day rates paid to all boys and youths were increased by 20 per cent.

The additional wages to be paid will necessitate an advance in the price of coal. Mine owners have already raised the export price by 4s. per ton. A further award granted an increase of 3s. a day to all classes of adult labor not covered by the previous award. This increase affects also the brown coal miners of Victoria.

Dealing with the Broken Hill mining dispute, the commission has decided that the hours to be worked shall be 44 weekly for shiftmen, whistle to whistle, with 30 minutes interval daily. The hours to be worked by day men are 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday to Friday and from 8 a. m. to 12 noon Saturday. A night shift is to be continued, both for underground and surface workers, but there is to be no stopping on the night shift. Wages are to be based on a minimum of 15s. per day, instead of 13s. as under the previous award. An analysis of the air underground in the several mines is to be taken periodically. The contract system is to continue both underground and on the surface.

POLES AND TZECHS ON GOOD TERMS

Normal Relations of Two Peoples Dispose of One of Serious Dangers Threatening Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—An event which has recently occurred is of the utmost importance in its bearing upon the consolidation of Central Europe. It is the abandonment by Poland of its policy of pin pricks toward establishing a new order and the expression of its desire to live on good terms with the neighboring and kindred republic. This event forms the culmination of the political work achieved by Dr. Benes, the Tzecho-Slovak Foreign Minister, whose endeavors to "dehalkanize" Central Europe have contributed so essentially toward establishing a new order of things in the heart of Europe.

It is well known that the relations between the two states were somewhat strained owing to territorial disputes. Now that the adjustment of the Tzechen question by the conference of ambassadors has created a modus vivendi which is entirely acceptable to both countries, and this conflict which presented dangers to the peace of Europe appears to have been removed, Poland has appointed Erazim Pilz, one of its most prominent politicians (who had always emphasized the need for a Polish-Tzecho understanding), as Ambassador in Prague.

The appointment of Mr. Pilz, a warm friend of the Tzecho-Slovak nation, as Ambassador in Prague, is considered a proof that the Polish Government realizes the necessity of inaugurating friendly relations with Tzecho-Slovakia, and these relations are of considerable importance to both states. By opening up normal connections between the two states, they dispose of one of the most serious

ous dangers which threatened the peace of Europe. It is a matter of common knowledge that the jingo papers in Poland openly advocated war against the Tzecho-Slovak Republic. The attitude of the Polish Government and the appointment of Mr. Pilz show that this regrettable campaign was the work of irresponsible agitators who did not have the approval of the government or any appreciable following among the people.

These arrangements enable one to recognize the foundations of the New Europe. A large group of free and independent nations will connect northern Bohemia with the Black Sea and the Aegean Sea. The movement toward Salonika which was the dream of the Austrian imperialists of the old school, thus becomes a reality, although, of course, in a form of which the rulers of former Austria-Hungary never dreamt.

Austria, whose acceptance in the little entente is almost certain, will find a possibility among free and economically sound nations, to combat the misery which prevails in that country. It must, however, be observed that the free and democratic nations comprising the little entente can only accept a likewise free and democratic state. If unfortunate Austria were again to become the victim of a reactionary and imperialistic government, as is already the case in Hungary, it would, it is felt, be impossible for the little entente to take into their midst a state opposed to the fundamentals upon which their own state constitutions are established.

IMMIGRATION CHANGE OPPOSED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Protest against the passage of proposed legislation to bar immigration to the United States is registered by a conference of Jewish organizations representing approximately 6000 Jewish residents which has sent memoranda to Rhode Island senators and representatives requesting opposition to the immigration change.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Despite high-priced materials and scarcity of labor a total of 493 miles of grading and track laying was completed in Saskatchewan during the 1920 season, according to the Hon. W. M. Martin, the Premier. The Canadian Pacific Railway constructed 188 miles of grading and laid 20 miles of new tracks. With labor available the company hopes to lay another 55 miles this winter. The difficulty of procuring materials prohibits much more than this being done before 1921.

On extension lines the government railways have completed 150 miles of grading and 125 miles of railway line this season. They promise to lay another 73 miles during the coming winter. All extension work this year was done on branch lines reaching out into new rural communities hitherto untapped.

CANADA TO GET NEWS FROM BRITAIN DIRECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—At a general meeting of the Canadian Press, it was decided to establish forthwith a direct cable service of British news. The board of directors was authorized to make a contract with the British news agency of Reuters for a news service which shall be edited in Great Britain by Canadian editors for Canadian papers, and will come to Canada by direct cable without passage through any American news channel.

It was decided to inaugurate the news service at the beginning of the new year. Members were present from all parts of the Dominion when the decision was made.



Pen portrait of an Argentine lady

WARMTH of temperament—graciousness and grace—the proud traditions of aristocratic Spain.

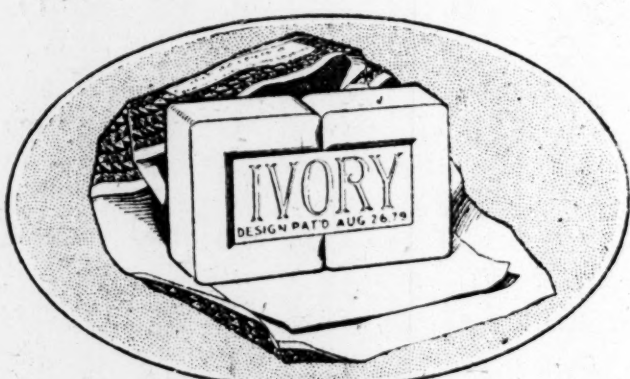
Born to adorn and animate a distinguished circle—to entertain with ease and lavishness ambassadors, diplomats, litterateurs, celebrities of all the world—a connoisseur of beauty, and in her own relation to it—a high disdain of anything less choice than the choicest.

That she, in matters of costume supreme in elegance, in richness and refinement, should choose of all that the world offers her in silken underwear, the exquisite loveliness that is Kayser's, sets the seal of distinction on this house.

There are in the Argentine alone fifty-two important houses through which is distributed the Kayser "Italian" Silk Underwear which the gentlewomen of Argentina demand.

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Trustworthy

For 41 years Ivory Soap has given complete satisfaction. It has cleansed gently and thoroughly everything that any soap can cleanse.

Ivory has given long continued satisfaction because it is made of the choicest and purest materials. Because it contains no free alkali nor unsaponified oil. Because its original quality always has been maintained. Ivory rinses as easily today as ever; lathers as copiously; floats as well; lasts as long.

It is the same trustworthy white cake it was in 1879. Buy it with confidence.

IVORY SOAP 99 44/100 PURE



Ivory Soap Flakes is genuine Ivory Soap in flake form for washing silks, woolsens, laces, linens and all delicate fabrics. Ask your grocer.



Ever Make Banana Whip?

(Five to Six Persons)

- 1 envelope Cox's Gelatine.
- 2 cups (1 gill) cold water
- 2 cups (1 pint) hot milk
- 3 ripe bananas, sliced
- 1 lemon
- 1 cup (½ lb.) sugar.
- ½ teaspoon red or yellow color.

Mix Gelatine and water together, add milk, and when dissolved add bananas, strained lemon juice, sugar and color. Beat until the mixture begins to stiffen, pour it into a serving dish, set in a cool place for a few hours and serve with milk and cream.

The Cox Gelatine Booklet gives many recipes for puddings, ice creams, and salads. A copy sent free on request.

The Cox Gelatine Co.
Dept. F, 100 Hudson Street
New York



"A Cabinet-Wood Superlative"

BUREAU drawers that slide, and slide easily after 200 years of service—are quite to be expected in antique Walnut pieces.

Supreme reliability as a cabinet-wood is no less an attribute of American Walnut than its unexcelled beauty. The Walnut brochure, handsome, historical, readable—yours for the asking.

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Room 1005, 616 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

A Review of Winter Fashions

Now that the winter fashions are more or less established, it is interesting to review some of the features which appeal to one as most striking. To begin with, the all-important matter of silhouette, the change is subtle, and is due chiefly to the lengthening of the waist line. We are bound to admit also, that after the keen competition, during the summer months, between the chemise gown with its straight lines and the modern edition of the crinoline, the chemise gown has emerged triumphant. This may be due to a good deal to the fact that flounces and frills are eminently more suitable for the airy materials of summer, but when we don jersey and duvetyne we require a simpler mode of expression. The chemise gown, nevertheless, is none the worse for having rubbed shoulders with the crinoline; its recent acquaintance has broadened its point of view, and we often see it now with side drapery or small-kilted frills which make it a far more interesting garment than in the old days. For evening wear we can be as frilly as we like; lace evening dresses are as popular as ever, some of the dresses being composed entirely of lace flounces, colored laces are used as much as cream and white, a peculiar dark shade of apricot being among the most attractive of these.

There is a vast abundance of new woolen materials woven with some delightful little patterns and a great variety of stripes and checks. With these also come many different kinds of brushed wools which are used for trimmings on coats and jumpers. Woolen capes are much in vogue. Some of these are made with a rounded yoke of brushed wool, while the cape part is made of a ribbed texture, with perhaps a slit for the arms bound with the brushed wool. Bands of it also decorating the bottom of the cape. Many are the beautiful color schemes in which these capes appear.

Another salient feature of the present mode is the lavish use of embroidery on every sort of garment—hats, coats, day or evening dresses—some of these being literally embroidered all over. These embroidered garments are very costly, many of them being most elaborately designed and worked out with thick silks, beads and metal threads. At the same time, there are many kinds of embroidery which, although very effective looking, are not at all difficult to do, and the home dressmaker can do much to beautify a simple gown by embroidering it herself. Thick wool couched on to the dress with a thin silken or metal thread is one easy and quick method which she can employ, filling in the plain spaces with a darning stitch, using thin wool of another color.

Velours coats abound in many beautiful colors. The long roll collar reaching to the waist, where the coat fastens with one button, is a new and favorite shape, while some of the sleeves are bell-shaped. Hatter's plush and black velvet are two favorite materials for the millinery of the moment; ribbon is also largely used, some hats being composed of it entirely, while on others will be seen a decoration made up of small bunches of very narrow widths of many different colors. Ostrich feathers are rather conspicuous by their absence, preference being given to plumes of coque feathers, which appear on many hats.

Fresh Eggs from the Country

Fresh eggs! Eggs two days old! There are few cooks, either amateur or professional, who fail to show a heightened interest in the conversation which touches upon this subject. But the journey of the fresh egg from the farm to the consumer is sometimes long and devious. At least it used to be. Now, through the aid of the parcel post, the two-day-old egg on a city breakfast table is a possibility.

A manufacturer in Virginia, listening to city dwellers' appeals for fresh eggs, has invented and marketed a metal crate which solves the problem of shipping not only eggs, but butter, lard and other farm products by parcel post. Unlike the corrugated cardboard crate, which failed of its purpose because it was too fragile and crushable, this aluminum metal crate is strongly constructed for continued use, although it is so light in weight that 7 cents will send it when empty any place within 150 miles, or the second postal zone. When the crate contains its full quota of four dozen eggs, the postage for the same distance is 13 cents.

The life of this carrier has not been determined. After two years' usage they are in good condition for continued service. Fillers to hold the eggs are sold with the crate, and are made for long life. All crates are provided with built-in shock absorbers to give a cushion for the eggs.

The crates do not require outside wrapping. There are slits in the lid through which to slip a reversible address tag and a card containing stamps. If one buys eggs always from the same farm, this address card is merely reversed on each trip, as the stamp card may be making the actual operations of mailing the eggs and returning the empty crate very simple ones.

The lid is fastened down by means of a pin which slips easily into place and stays there. The crates are plainly marked in large black letters "Eggs" and "Fragile," which guarantees a careful handling by the postal employees, although it would require pretty rough treatment to cause the eggs to arrive at destination in a broken condition.

These metal crates are manufac-

tured in four sizes, the largest built to carry six dozen eggs and the smallest two dozen. There are also combination crates to hold eggs and butter of different quantities. An air-tight box is provided in the combination crates, which fits into a padded compartment. The manufacturers claim that butter, lard, and other soft products will not melt or run in the warmest weather, due to the padding with which the box is lined, and which serves as a shock absorber as well as a temperature resistant.



A Paisley handbag

Bring Out Your Paisley Shawls

This is the season for oriental fabrics. Probably the nearest approach to oriental material that most people already possess is a Paisley shawl. So bring out your old one and see what can be done with it. Rare and unworn ones must not be cut up. Rather hang them over mantelpiece and davenport to live up a dull room. If somewhat faded and mellowed in color, since they journeyed from the bleak Scottish city that gave them their name, so much the better. Their glory, like that of a Persian rug, is not dimmed by time.

You will see them draped over chairs this winter. The most astonishing results of such decorative treatment are evident in a play now ap-

one can make her own, and apply. Thus if you have or intend to have a black evening wrap of velvet or satin, you can not do better than to line it with Paisley. And be sure to let a bit of the color show from the outside, either inside the wide sleeve openings or on the under side of the long scarf ends as they are thrown over the shoulder.

Perhaps your hopes will be dashed when you discover that the moths have devastated large areas of your shawl. But have cheer. Nobody's

The old oak dresser, or "dressoir," to give it its earlier name, is first cousin to the court cupboard, the livery cupboard, and the credence, yet distinct from them all, and at the same time it is closely related to the sideboard in its modern developments. The date at which it first made its appearance in the household is uncertain; it can hardly have come into general use before the days of the Stuarts, but it certainly flourished exceedingly in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Although we are accustomed to look upon the dresser as essentially a high-backed piece of furniture, in its earlier stages it appears without any back or superstructure. In this guise it may have either four or six legs, according to its length; its legs will probably be more or less elaborately turned, the fronts of its three or four drawers will be ornamented with the geometrical or "split baluster" designs characteristic of the period, and it should have brass drop handles. Modern dealers have a trying way of adding a new top to these old pieces of furniture with a view to increasing their market value by passing off the whole thing as "antique," and it is very desirable in buying a so-called old dresser, to make a careful examination of the whole of it, or, if one is no connoisseur, to get expert advice.

Jacobean dressers of the type described, and having genuine high backs to them, are very handsome pieces of furniture. They have, as a rule, about three shelves in their upper portion, which are admirably adapted for the display of crockery or polished metal, while the top has generally a more or less ornamented edge or cornice. All through the eighteenth century the dresser retained its popularity with the cabinet-makers of the day, and as far as the essentials were concerned, retained much the same form. Some dressers had upper cupboards, some had not; the upper cupboard was sometimes placed in the middle, a departure from the earlier practice of putting one on either side; occasionally the lower part was filled in with drawers, but more often this space remained open; a few elaborate examples even show the fashionable cabriole leg.

Welsh dressers, which do not differ materially from the English type, have been much to the fore of late years, and altogether there has been a marked tendency to promote the dresser from the kitchen to the parlor. The result may be very successful, always provided that the whole of the furniture is in keeping with it. These old oak dressers are often very beautiful in their simplicity. The wood they are made of has attained a color and a polish only arrived at after years of what Mrs. Poyser called "elbow polish," at the same time giving thanks that she had not "any of your varnished rubbish in her house."

The lines of the modern dressers which the artist-craftsmen are turning out today may be as good as those of their forerunners of the days of the Stuarts and the Georges, but time and hard work alone can give the same quality to the wood. The dresser at its best played an important part in the delightful old-world farmhouse kitchens, which were, at the same time, the living room of the establishment.

Here, beside the tall oak dresser with polished pewter or the best china service displayed upon its shelves, stood the eight-day clock, the solid, well-shaped chairs, and, by the fire, the old oak settle with its high back. It seems as if the modern successors of the old-time dresser were destined to play much the same part of combined use and ornament in the kitchen living-room of the latest "country cottage" or maisonette.

The Care of Leather
Saddle soap is an old, old preservative of leather. It has been part of the equipment of army men for perhaps as long as they have used leather, and nothing has been found to equal it. As an adjunct to the household it

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The English Dresser as It Was and Is

Among the designs of the artist-craftsmen who are concerning themselves with the production of "country cottage" furniture at the present time, the dresser always takes a prominent place. And as the word "dresser" seems to bear different meanings in different parts of the world, it may be as well to state that for the purposes of this article it denotes that combination of cupboard, drawers and shelves which, in one form or another, is to be found in many homes and not infrequently in the kitchen. Of late years, however, "antique" dressers have been routed out of farmhouse kitchens, or discovered in the warehouses of the dealers in old furniture, and brought into the sitting-room; sometimes, it must be admitted, with rather an incongruous effect. The dresser belongs essentially to the practical side of life; it is meant to play its part in the domestic economy of the household, and to bring it into fellowship with the elaborate productions of Sheraton and Heppelwhite shows a lack of perception.

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lends itself equally well to the care of the upholstered furniture and automobile seats, brief cases, boots and Sam Browne belts, and saddles and harness, and to each of them brings renewed luster and lengthened use.

Practically all makes of saddle soap are sold in flat, round cans, with directions for use printed on the label. One is instructed to take a damp sponge, squeezed as dry as possible, rub it lightly over the soap and apply to the leather. This leaves a smooth, oily lather. When dry, polish with a soft cloth. It is well to let the soap dry into the leather overnight before rubbing it, when very little friction will show a gratifying result.

If leather has become very dry, several applications of the soap may be necessary to restore it, and repeated treatment on an average of once a month will keep household leather in perfect condition.

Rough leather traveling bags that have become marred and worn-looking from service look refinished and new again after a saddle soap treatment. Shoes and boots become almost waterproof if treated to a coat of saddle soap, and the leather regains its fresh, supple, pliable look that promises long-continued wear.

If saddle soap is used on women's shoes instead of the customary colored paste and cleaner, there will be no stain on the inside of the skirt hem that frequently appears after the application of black or tan polish.

The seats of the dining room chairs may be cleaned and polished with saddle soap, with no danger of damage to fragile covers. In fact, leather used for any purpose may be preserved and its beauty enhanced by the use of saddle soap.

This very useful commodity may be purchased at any leather goods store, harness shop, army store—nearly every place where leather is sold.

Well Known Dainties

Some of the dishes are so simple that were it not for their traditional use they would not be honored in the making, such as seed cookies, gingerbread and apple-sauce pie; but the cookies are covered with frosting and pink sugar, and gingerbread frosted with chocolate and the pie is made extra good so that it will pass muster beside the newer recruits to the pastry army.

In making the puddings, for which recipes follow, seed the raisins carefully, using the large table raisins instead of the seeded and package raisins generally used. The large currants should be washed then allowed to stand in cold water for 20 minutes, before draining and adding to the dough. In adding these two ingredients they should be floured first so they will not stick together and mass at the bottom of the pudding.

Citron should be sliced very thin with a sharp floured knife. Peel ought to be grated on a fine grater, after the fruit has been washed and dried. Candied peel should be cut up in small pieces, or it can be chopped or put through a coarse knife on the meat chopper if more convenient. Measurements must of course be exact to get perfect results.

English Plum Pudding—Free from fiber, and mince very fine, 1 pound of fresh beef suet; sift in 1 1/2 pound each of flour and fine crumbs, 1 pound of moist light brown sugar, 1 teaspoonful of salt, the same of mixed ground spices, 1 pound each of currants, raisins, seeded and chopped dates, and 3/4 pound of mixed and chopped peel. Add 1/4 pint of cider, and 8 beaten eggs. Stir all thoroughly for 20 minutes until the mass is evenly mixed, then fill a buttered mold three quarters full, and cover with a freshly scalded and floured cloth. Boil for 12 hours.

Apple Sauce and Cinnamon Pie—Line a pan with rich pie crust and spread a thick layer of apple sauce on the bottom. Cream together 1/2 cupful each of butter and sugar, and 2 well beaten eggs, 1 tablespoonful of cream, 1/2 teaspoonful each of baking powder and ground cinnamon mixed with 1 cupful of pastry flour. Beat well then turn over the apple sauce and bake in a

medium oven for a half hour. Serve cheese with the pie.

Mock Cherry Pie—Chop 2 cups of cranberries with 1 cup of seeded raisins. Add 2 cupfuls of sugar and 1 cupful of boiling water, 1 teaspoonful of vanilla and 2 teaspoonfuls of flour. Mix thoroughly and turn into a pan lined with a good rich crust; cover with a thin crust with the usual vents cut in it.

Honey and Sour Milk Gingerbread—Blend together 1 cup of honey and 1/2 cupful of butter; beat and remove from the fire just before they reach boiling point and set to cool. When cool add 1/2 cup of sour milk, 2 well-beaten eggs, 1/2 teaspoonful each of salt, ginger and cinnamon, and 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls of soda. Bake in a shallow buttered pan and when cool ice with thin chocolate icing.

Victoria Sandwiches—Beat to a cream the yolks of 4 eggs and add their weight in sugar, butter and flour. When beaten creamy add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs, pour into a shallow buttered pan and bake 20 minutes. When done and cool cut in half, spread one half with rich preserves and lay the other half on top. Cut in small squares like sandwiches, dust with powdered sugar and serve on a doily.

Walnut Kisses—Beat the whites of six eggs stiff. Add to the eggs 1 pound of finely sifted powdered sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of flour, 1 pound of chopped walnut meats and 1 teaspoonful of vanilla. Mix well and drop by the teaspoonful on to a buttered pan and bake in a medium oven.

Fresh Fruit Shortcake—Cut up fresh fruits in season and add sufficient sugar for the quantity and let stand two hours. Make a biscuit dough shortcake and when done split and cover it generously, lift the fruit and cover the top, strain the juice and add 1/2 cup of spiced sirup to it and use over the shortcake.

Baked Indian Suet Pudding—Heat 3 pints of milk and when hot stir in to it 1 1/2 cups of yellow corn meal; stir until it thickens and then set aside to cool. When cool add 3 beaten eggs, 1/4 pound of chopped suet, 1/4 cupful of sugar, 1 cupful of molasses, 1 pound of seeded raisins and 1 salt-spoonful of salt. Pour into a buttered pudding dish and bake for 2 1/2 hours. Serve hot.

Pralines—Take 1 cupful of sugar and 1/4 cupful of water and boil until it threads from the spoon; then turn into it quickly 2 cups of nut meats and stir rapidly until they sugar off, then throw them on to a sieve and shake off all the loose sugar that does not adhere to the nuts. When cold pack in wax-paper-lined boxes until needed. Pecans, almonds, blanched filberts, princess and brazil nuts are all good to use in making pralines.

Challis Sport Skirts

The girl who is always looking for novelties, will find that one or two sport skirts made of challis will give her wardrobe a very smart up-to-date touch. This new-old material now comes in bold patterns, specially manufactured for this purpose. There are soft brown circles on a white ground; large navy blue and white checks and many of the old-fashioned Persian colorings and patterns, all of which go so well with gay sweaters. The smaller patterns are a safe selection for large women, but the young girl wants the striking patterns that carry with them a dash of bright color.

One or two of the most exclusive fashion creators in New York have already shown these skirts—all of them pleated models. Some are accordion pleated, but most of them are in one-inch box pleats. All have a four-inch hem and are six or eight inches from the ground. Incidentally this material washes beautifully at home, and can be re-pleated for a nominal sum. In width, challis varies from 27 to 30 inches, and three widths are required for one of these pleated models. It costs less than \$2 a yard.

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Decorations and Furnishings

The ability to know good furniture must be founded on an understanding of those elements and principles which lie at the bottom of building good furniture. We often see a chair or table that is apparently well made and finished, and yet as we look at it we find that it inspires no real enthusiasm on our part, no longing to possess it, such as we almost always feel when we behold some bit of early workmanship, no matter how crude in character and faulty in design from a manufacturer's point of view. We wonder why this should be, and probably decide that there is some secret about the age of a thing affecting its attractiveness. The truth of it is that in the piece that fails to interest us the manufacturer has sacrificed certain subtle little things in size of wood stock and depth of trimmings in order to get greater volume from his machines, whereas the little old piece was made without compromise in these respects.

For instance, there is an optical illusion about a rounded surface as compared with a square-edged object. The turned member of a post will look very much smaller than the square member, even when a bulge has been left in that part of the post that is to be turned so that the stock will be thicker there than in the square parts. In most of the well-designed old pieces the turned members of a post were made larger at some point than the square members to overcome this illusion and give the post solidity of appearance, both in chairs and tables. This is not done in modern machine-made furniture except by those firms that take particular pains to produce things which are true to tradition and will be purchased by people who know what is good in point of proportion and design. You may think this particular detail is too small to be worthy of so much attention, but it is not. Here is the true significance of it. To turn a table leg for your library so that the bulge will be ever so slightly larger than the square parts, top or bottom, means that even with modern machinery there must not be less than nine additional operations that would have to be performed than where the post is run through in the ordinary manner.

In making a common chair or table leg today, the wood is run through a four-sided molder. This is a machine that planes all four sides at once, making the piece perfectly square. These pieces are made in large quantities. They are then taken to an automatic turning lathe, the knives of which are very expensive and are ground to the shape of the turning required. The knives revolve at tremendous speed, and it is impracticable to have them cut the deep undercuts or coves with delicate lines, which are the chief charm of many of the old turnings that were made by hand. You can readily see that, starting with a square piece of wood, the mere operation of turning part of it round has reduced the size of the wood so that not only is it impossible for it to be larger than the square parts, but it actually must be smaller, thus increasing the disagreeable sense of proportion and spindling appearance of the turning. This is but one of the many elements that enter into the costliness of a well-made, beautifully designed piece of furniture.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WOOL MEN WATCH
TARIFF SITUATION

Considerable Raw Product
Expected to Be Imported
Before Increased Duty Be-
comes Effective If It Is Passed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Men who are familiar with the conditions prevailing in the wool and wool textile industries in 1896-97, at the close of the Cleveland Administration, believe that a similar situation is rapidly being developed in the American wool markets at the present time. Now, as then, the prospects are that a duty will be imposed upon wool and a correspondingly higher duty on goods and partially manufactured commodities, although most observers believe that the endeavor to have the tariff amended in the current short session of Congress is quite as likely to fail now as it did then and that other attempts to secure alleviative legislation, in the form of an embargo against the importation of foreign wool or the manufacture thereof, likewise will hardly be obtainable. Efforts are not being spared, however, to bring some legislation of the kind indicated to pass, the wool-growers especially having organized to urge their appeal with great insistence and united effort. There is little room for doubt that a much higher tariff on goods and a duty on wool will be passed by Congress in a special session which will undoubtedly be called after the President-elect is inaugurated.

In anticipation of this higher tariff, it will be strange if the dealers and manufacturers do not commence presently, in view also of the low levels to which prices are steadily falling abroad, to pay foreign wool in the primary markets for importation before the new tariff can become effective, say upon enactment in July sometime, as was the case in 1897. Already some speculative buying is being accomplished, although what proportion is for this country is not quite clear. This buying is being done chiefly in the lower grades, which have approached more nearly to or even have fallen below the level of pre-war values.

Era of Deflation

Meantime the era of deflation is ending. Resistance is stiffening to the demands of the few manufacturers who are willing to buy at constantly lowering prices, although the present week is showing further declines generally in the various wool centers. In South America the attitude of the sellers is steady and prices, so far as this country is concerned, are fully firm, as a result of the strengthening of exchange against the United States. In fact, some offerings from Buenos Aires of standard wools have been priced slightly higher, and attempts to buy at a difference of only 1/2 cent a pound have been rejected by the Argentine exporters. Standard 3s, 4s and 5s of upper grade are quotable today at about 19 to 20, 16 to 17 and 12 cents, cost and freight basis, respectively. Offerings of second clip 40s have been made at 9 cents, cost and freight, landed Boston, which is estimated means only about 3 to 4 cents a pound to the grower in Argentina, or perhaps a half of the cost of production. Some business is being done steadily in Buenos Aires sales ranging from about 800 to 2000 bales a day, or perhaps 50 per cent of the normal turnover. A fair amount of business is being done in Montevideo in the new wools, also 58s, estimated to shrink about 41 per cent; 56s, estimated to shrink about 37 per cent, and 50s, estimated to shrink about 33 per cent, being offered at 25 cents, cost and freight, landed.

Sales in London

The opening of the sales in London has been disappointingly poor. Government limits on merinos and fine crossbreds have been lowered about 15 per cent but demand has been slow, only 20 per cent of the offering for the first day being sold, although it is fair to add that the initial offerings were not especially choice. Medium crossbreds sold very moderately at unchanged rates and low crossbreds moved hardly at all. Continental operators took the bulk of the wool sold. The sale scheduled to be held in Liverpool January 6 has been postponed. The sale of East India wools, which commenced in Liverpool on Tuesday, also showed declines in values of about 15 per cent, some whites and yellows falling as much as 20 per cent.

An easier tone developed in the markets in Australia, although the selection of wools offered in Melbourne and Sydney has been rather of an average description so far this week. Choice super warp merinos are still in favor but the tendency for average to inferior wools is to decline. A better showing of crossbreds is being made in Melbourne.

The feature of the markets in Australia today is the refusal of growers to a remarkable extent to accept the low prices bid for their wools, with draws running from 60 to 70 per cent in the sales this week. The New Zealand sale at Christchurch also showed withdrawals by the owners of 60 per cent. Prices there are low, however, good 56s combing wools being purchasable at 45 cents, clean landed basis, Boston, while 50s can be brought in at 36 cents and 46s at 24 cents, as outside figures.

The domestic market is without material change. There is a little better feeling, which has hardly been translated into dollars and cents as yet, on

the part of those who are able to look ahead into the future and wait for tariff developments. The goods market likewise is without material change, although the shelves are gradually being cleared of surplus stocks, although further cuts in retail prices are expected to be necessary to bring out the general buying necessary to good business.

ONTARIO TAKES UP
BIG POWER SYSTEM

Purchase of Hydro-Electric Plant
Said to Give People Practically a Public Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—As a result of a deal which has just been completed by Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the privately owned, Mackenzie electric interests, the people of the Province of Ontario are in possession of the largest organic power system in the world, a system which, according to Sir Adam Beck, is now "practically a public monopoly." The whole of the Mackenzie-Mann electric interests in the Province, with the exception of the Toronto Railway Company, which the city of Toronto will take over at the expiration of the franchise in September, 1921, have been purchased for \$22,734,000, whereas when negotiations were opened two years ago the price asked was \$48,000,000. Bonds are to be delivered to the extent of \$9,958,823, leaving obligations to be assumed to the total of \$22,775,177.

Now that the deal has been completed, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, when the Chippewa development scheme has been completed, will have 1,000,000 horsepower. Ten years ago it started with 10,000 horsepower. The city of Toronto will take over the Toronto Electric Light Company at \$7,226,295. In addition the city takes over the city section of the Metropolitan Railway at \$585,000 and the properties of the Toronto & York Radial Company at \$2,375,000. These latter will be operated for the city by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission until such time as the municipalities through which they operate can vote on by-laws to take them over. This latter will be paid for by the issue of Hydro bonds to be guaranteed by the city of Toronto.

FURTHER DECLINES IN
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Doubtful dividend positions of some companies encouraged bear attacks on the stock market yesterday, and as a result there were declines in many issues. The rally that followed was regarded as shorts covering rather than real support. The close was heavy. The total shares dealt in was 882,400.

At midday losses of 2 to 7 points were recorded by oils, steels, motor specialties and food shares. Ralls also fell after showing temporary strength. Mexican Petroleum started the reversal with Pan-American Petroleum on reports of a hitch in the proposed consolidation of the two companies. Reduction of the quarterly dividend on Stromberg Carburator from \$1 to 50 cents effected a reaction of 5 1/4 points. Vanadium Steel broke four points on announcement of indefinite suspension of operation. Pierce-Arrow preferred dropped 1 1/2 points on comparatively few offerings. U. S. Food Products, United States Smelting and several fertilizer and chemical issues weakened in connection with rumors of lower or suspended dividends.

DIVIDENDS

The Canadian Woolens Company, Limited, has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common and of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 1 to stock of record December 20.

The Mount Vernon Cotton Mills, Incorporated, have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 15 to holders of record December 31.

The Western Electric Company has declared the quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share on the common stock, payable December 31 to stock of record December 24.

James H. Dunham & Co. have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and preferred stocks and of 1 1/4 per cent on the second preferred, all payable January 1.

The Delon Tire-Rubber Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 1 to holders of record December 24.

The Standard Textile Products Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common and 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, all payable January 1 to stock of record December 15.

LONDON MARKET EASIER

LONDON, England—Consols opened yesterday with the quotation 84, British war loans, 3 1/2s 83 1/4; 5s 83, off 1/4; 4 1/2s 76 1/4; 4s 93; French 5s 42, off 1/4; Russian 5s 19 1/2, off 1/4; 4 1/2s 16; 4s 11 1/2. The stock market was easier. Bar silver 43d., off 1/4; gold bars 118s 7d., off 2d.

FLOUR DROPS 50 CENTS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Flour dropped 50 cents a barrel at wholesale yesterday. In carload lots family patents were quoted at \$9.40-\$9.50.

SOUTH AFRICA HAS
NEW BANKING PLAN

Finance Act Passed by Parliament Is Aimed to Conserve Specie Supply by Providing for Issue of Gold Certificates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—An important financial measure has just been passed by the South African Parliament, and is known as the Currency and Banking Act 1920, and it will come into operation on a date to be fixed by the Governor-General, by proclamation, to be published in the Government Gazette.

The object of the act is to conserve the specie supplies of the Union by providing for the issue of gold certificates; to provide for the establishment of a central reserve bank for the Union; to regulate the issue of banknotes, and the keeping of reserves with a view of securing greater stability in the monetary system of the country, and generally to make provision for matters incidental thereto. It will thus be seen that the measure will have a profound effect on the financial position of the Union.

In regard to the conservation of gold, the Treasury will be authorized to receive deposits of gold coin or gold bullion, the minimum of each deposit to be not less than 10s., and in exchange to issue certificates of such values and in a form to be decided by the Minister of Finance. In the ordinary way these certificates will be redeemable in gold specie on demand, but when, and if, the market price of gold in the Union exceeds 23 17s. 10 1/2d. per standard ounce, the redemption may be suspended by proclamation, whilst such excess continues. When this suspension is in force a demand may be made on the banks by the Treasury for the deposit with that department of the whole or any portion of gold coin held by or on behalf of the banks. Gold certificates will be given in exchange for the coin. Failure on the part of the banks to comply with such demand shall render them liable to a fine of £500 for each day during which the coin is withheld. The government is empowered to make regulations for controlling the export of gold deposited with the Treasury.

Central Reserve Bank

Another section of the act deals with the establishment of a central reserve bank. This institution will be situated at Pretoria and will be called the South African Reserve Bank. It will have perpetual succession and power to sue and be sued in its corporate name, and, subject to the provisions of the act, and regulations made under the act, will be in the same position in regard to future activities as other corporate bodies.

The management of the bank will be undertaken by a board of 11 directors, three of whom must be experienced in banking and finance, and shall be nominated by stock-holding banks and appointed by the Governor-General. Of the others, three must, at the time of their election, be actively engaged in three forms of business—one in commerce, one in agriculture, and the third in some other industrial pursuit. These three members will be called the commercial and industrial representatives and will be elected by stockholders other than banks. In addition to these six members of the board, the Governor-General will appoint three government representatives. The remaining two will also be appointed by His Excellency. They will be the Governor and the Deputy-Governor. All the directors must be British subjects and shall reside in the Union. All the original directors shall be appointed by the Governor-General.

The original capital of the bank shall be £1,000,000 stock. Of this amount not more than half will be subscribed by the existing six banks in the Union. The remaining stocks will be offered to the public, and if the response is not sufficient, the Treasury will step into the breach. Subscriptions by the banks are compulsory, and, apart from these stockholders, and the Treasury will hold more than £10,000 of the stock. The bank may make and issue bank notes and may buy, sell or deal in precious metals and contract for loans of gold or bullion, but it may not engage in trade.

Right to Issue Bank Notes

Now comes the most important function of the new institution, for it shall have the sole right to issue bank notes in the Union for a period of 25 years from the beginning of the act, except for 12 months or such longer time as may elapse before the bank is ready to issue. Up to the present the six banks in South Africa have had the privilege of making and issuing, under certain safeguards, bank notes. These banks are the Standard Bank of South Africa, the African Banking Corporation, who both have their head offices in London, the National Bank of South Africa, with its head office in Pretoria, and the National City Bank of New York. These four institutions carry on business in all the provinces of the Union. Of the remaining banks, the Netherlands Bank of South Africa operates only in the Cape, Transvaal, and Orange Free State, and the last of the sextet, the Stellenbosch District Bank, is purely a local concern, having no branches. In the Cape banks having their head offices outside the Province must lodge securities in regard to their note issue, so that the Stellenbosch Bank is the only institution which does not have to do so.

In three of the four provinces of the

Union various laws are in force for controlling the issue of bank notes for the protection of the public, but in Natal no such laws have existed, though of course the new Union Currency and Banking Act will apply to all the provinces. Until the South African Reserve Bank begins its monopoly in regard to bank notes, the banks enumerated will continue to do so, but as soon as the new institution has notified the Treasury that it is in a position to start issuing, the other banks shall, on a date to be fixed by proclamation, cease to issue or re-issue the notes. The existing laws relating to bank notes will be repealed, but otherwise the provisions of the new act will be in addition to and not in substitution of existing laws.

The new measure, as shown, marks a great epoch in South African finance and banking, and there can be no question but that it will go a long way toward stabilizing the position in the Union. The restriction of the issue of bank notes to the South African Reserve Bank is in itself a remarkable step in the right direction, for the issue of standard notes by one authority instead of several is certainly a wise move.

LONG TERM BONDS
AND WAR DEBTS

This Plan or Some Other Solution
to Problem It Is Believed
Faces the New Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Ament the proposal of an issuance of long-term bonds to cover the indebtedness of the Allies to the United States as the best means for bringing about an improvement in foreign exchange and the renewal of foreign business, David R. Forgan, president of the National City Bank of Chicago, who made the recommendation, says if not this plan some other one must be worked out by the new Republican Administration, unless the problem is solved before March 4, which seems unlikely.

"England, France, and Italy owe the United States a debt of about \$10,000,000,000, with practically nothing to assure the payment of the debt except the I. O. U.'s of those countries," said Mr. Forgan. "This huge debt to our government is the great cloud which stands in the way of improvement in foreign exchange and a renewal of foreign business. This enormous credit has been extended just on our books, so to speak, with no due date nor promises of payment."

"The assurance that the indebtedness will be met could be made by the issuance of bonds covering the amounts for some such period as 50 years, or any length of time which would be satisfactory to the nations involved, with a sinking fund provided for. In that way foreign exchange might be bolstered up and foreign business improved. It is a matter for thought on the part of all bankers and business men and some such plan must be adopted eventually."

BUSINESS RECESSION
DUE TO END IN SPRING

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Another prediction that the present recession in business will end by next spring, when a general upturn is expected, is brought out by the Harvard University Committee on Economic Research under date of December 1, 1920. The report says:

"We find no reason in recent developments to change the forecast of October 15 that we have passed the time in the business cycle when a financial panic would have occurred, if we were to have one and that the outlook for the next three to six months is the inauguration of price recessions among basic commodities heretofore unaffected, the extension of price revisions to retail markets, an increase in the number of business failures, easier money as the result of the release of credit by liquidation in commodity markets, and an increase of security prices. Further, recent movements of the curves of our index chart support the forecast that the recession of business, now in progress, will terminate by April, 1921."

"Whether or not the low point of security prices was passed in November, the fundamental situation, as revealed by our index chart, indicates that the purchase rather than the sale of securities is advisable."

DECREASED OUTPUT
OF STEEL INGOTS

NEW YORK, New York—The curtailment in the steel plants of the country is emphasized by the report of the American Iron & Steel Institute, showing that there was a decrease of 377,312 gross tons in the production of steel ingots in November, as compared with the output in October.

Practically all the falling off was in open hearth ingots, which recorded a decrease of 374,002 tons for the month. Total production in November by 39 companies which made 85.12 per cent of the steel ingot production in 1919 was 2,638,670 tons, of which 1,961,861 tons were open hearth, 673,215 tons Bessemer and 354 tons all other grades.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wednesday	Tuesday	Parity
Sterling	\$2.44 1/2	\$2.43 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (French)	.0590	.0586 1/2	.1920
France (Belgian)	.0627	.0622 1/2	.1920
Italy	.0353	.0352	.1920
Guinea	.394	.394	.4020
German marks	.0135	.0132 1/2	.2350
Canadian dollar	.8625	.863	

TREND OF EASIER
MONEY CONTINUES

Reserves of United States Federal System Advancing Slowly and Commercial Banks Report More Industrial Liquidation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The trend toward easier credit conditions and freer money continues, although with some irregularity. The reserves of the United States Federal Reserve Bank system are advancing slowly. Commercial banks report that corporations are liquidating and reducing debts in line with the general industrial retrenchment now in progress. Savings bank deposits have been increasing and now comes the report that the gross deposits in 40 of the largest national banks throughout the United States on November 15 had increased \$241,246,000 over September 8.

Progress may be temporarily veiled by the payment of taxes on December 15, which involves some \$500,000,000, and the year-end disbursements of about \$300,000,000, but after the shifting of these funds and when they flow back to the banks, relaxation is expected to be more noticeable.

The New York Clearing House statement last week and that of the New York Federal Reserve Bank confirm in contrast. The clearing house excess reserve of \$21,981,040 is an increase over the previous \$4,000,000 deficit of \$26,066,540. The reserve bank ratio is 37.8 per cent, compared with 40.8 per cent November 26. The present ratio is the lowest since February 27 last; the record low was 37.1 per cent February 20.

The clearing house loans decreased \$25,140,000, while net demand deposits are down \$45,376,000. Reserves in the reserve bank increased \$29,210,000. The reserve bank reported an increase in commercial discounts of \$82,262,000, with a decrease of \$23,405,000 in war paper, a net increase in loans of \$58,900,000. This expansion of rediscounts by member banks, in view of the previous tendency to reduce borrowing, probably was caused by the previous week's deficit.

A \$55,700,000 loss in gold reserves of the reserve bank was occasioned by the movement to the interior, through the gold settlement fund, which decreased \$44,000,000, compared with an increase of \$10,600,000 in gold in vaults, due presumably to gold imports.

The movement of funds to the interior, especially to the northwest section, was marked throughout the week.

Net increases of \$41,400,000 in discounted paper, compared with the aggregate reductions of \$11,200,000 in other earning assets, accompanied by an increase of \$43,600,000 in net deposits, are reported by the federal reserve system. The note circulation fell off \$12,500,000, while cash reserves increased \$2,900,000. Reserve ratio accordingly shows a decline from 44.4 per cent to 44.1 per cent.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Average price of 30 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Tuesday	Monday	Month	Year
10 highest grade day day ago	76.05	75.00	75.00	75.00
10 second grade day day ago	76.05	75.00	75.00	75.00
10 public utility day day ago	76.05	75.00	75.00	75.00
10 industrial day day ago	76.05	75.00	75.00	75.00
10 2d grade bonds day day ago	76.05	75.00	75.00	75.00
10 10 industrial bonds day day ago	76.05	75.00	75.00	75.00
Combined ave. day day ago	75.50	74.50	74.50	74.50

NEW UNITED STATES NOTES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A combined issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness for a total of \$500,000,000 or thereabouts was announced Wednesday by the Secretary of the Treasury. One offering at 5 1/2 per cent runs for six months from December 15 of this year, maturing on June 15, 1921, while the other at 6 per cent matures in one year, on December 15, 1921.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices, opening at from 14 to 2 1/2 cents higher, were followed by breaks to below Tuesday's finish. December closed at \$1.60 and March at \$1.67. Closing corn quotations were: December 74 1/2, May 76 1/2 and July 77 1/2.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR LOAN TO CUBA

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Negotiations for a loan of from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 to the Cuban Government will be undertaken by Albert Rathbone of New York, recently appointed financial adviser to President Menocal, the United States State Department announced Wednesday.

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FINANCIAL NOTES

Worthless motion picture stocks amounting to \$250,000,000 are annually offered to the public by companies who have little or no assets, according to a statement by the vigilance committee of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry.

Cables from Berlin say plans for stabilization of the German mark by the establishment of an American-French-English bank syndicate with a 2,000,000,000 gold mark reserve is being worked out.

Cables from London say British Government owned wool is valued at approximately £60,000,000.

The steamer Matutua has arrived in New York with 139,353 carcasses of New Zealand lambs and 120,003 carcasses of mutton. The average carcass weight, lambs 31; mutton 54. The total importations of lamb and mutton at Atlantic coast ports to date this year were 2,663,045 carcasses, weighing approximately 95,250,000 pounds.

The American Products & Imports Corporation, capitalized at \$10,000,000, incorporated in South Carolina, has begun to function and is now exporting cotton and other products, according to a dispatch from Atlanta.

The Chinese-American Bank of Commerce of Peking announces the opening of a Manila branch and the amalgamation of the Harbin and Manila branches of the American Foreign Banking Corporation of New York with the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce. The bank has a capital of \$10,000,000, subscribed by Americans and Chinese.

The Nicaraguan Congress has approved a loan of \$9,000,000 to be floated in New York.

The British Government from March, 1918, to November, 1920, purchased £110,576,000 5 per cent war loan bonds with cash in depreciation fund, which were canceled.

The International Harvester Company 1921 price list on farm machinery shows no reduction from 1920, but increases some articles from 5 to 10 per cent.

The western Canada farmers' projected wheat selling pool will embrace a crop of 100,000,000 bushels from 8,500,000 acres of land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta if the present plans are consummated. It is hoped to handle next year's yield.

The annual coal production of principal countries since 1913 is as follows: United States 569,000,000, Great Britain 321,000,000, Germany 305,000,000; France, 45,000,000, and Japan, 23,000,000.

The five cotton mills in Greenwood County, South Carolina, are now operating on full time, after having curtailed production several weeks. With one exception, plants have day and night shifts.

A gain of over \$48,000,000 in the value of exports of Canada's pulp and paper has been made in the first seven months of the fiscal year, the total from April 1 to October 31 being \$103,909,481. The great bulk of it went to the United States.

COTTON GINNINGS
SHOW INCREASES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cotton ginned prior to December 1 amounted to 10,144,921 running bales, as compared with 8,844,368 in 1919 and 9,551,414 in 1918, according to a report by the United States Census Bureau. This includes 191,687 round bales, 48,268 bales of American-Egyptian and 111 bales of Sea Island.

In 1919 there were 99,668 round bales, 23,725 American-Egyptian and 5326 Sea Island. The 1918 totals showed 132,662 round bales, 10,170 American-Egyptian and 25,658 Sea Island.

SMALLER PROFITS
TO AID NORMALCY

Ending of Days of 200 Per Cent Gain Mean Stability and Prosperity Not Calamity Toronto Board of Trade Hears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—"Because they cannot make their 100 and 200 per cent profit some business men are crying that the world is coming to an end," said John Moody, financial authority of New York, addressing the Toronto Board of Trade. "It will be a good thing for the business men to get back to their 30 and 40 per cent profits. It will mean getting back to a situation of stability with both prosperity and prospects."

"To show that we have no reason to fear panic with the present deflation it is necessary to point out the three requisites of prosperity," continued Mr. Moody. "They are raw material, capital and labor. The first is the only one we have in abundance at present. When the break came last summer we had used up much of our capital. The people simply could not spend more and demands dropped overnight. Thousands are now out of work or working on reduced wages and hours. Bank loans are being reduced and the whole tendency in the money market is toward liquidation. In the spring I would venture to say that call loans will be at 4 per cent or even 3 or 3 1/4 per cent in New York. There will be easy money by the month of May. In a short time between \$3,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000 of bank loans will be paid off."

The speaker said that undoubtedly during the coming year there would be many commercial failures and that it would take a long time to clear the "financial rubbish" and pave the way for sound reconstruction. It was not likely that there would be any period of panic or disaster but there would be a period of lower prices.

BRITISH TRADE INCREASES

LONDON, England—Exports from the United Kingdom increased £22,254,469 during November, as compared with the same month in 1919, according to a report issued by the British Board of Trade. Imports increased £26,953,083.

The following shows the trade for November:

	November—	1920	1919
Imports	£14,260,000	£14,564,907	
Exports	£18,365,000	£21,102,581	
Excess of imports	£21,895,000	£6,457,576	

LEATHER EXPORTS

NEW YORK, New York—Total exports of leather from the United States in October are valued at \$5,439,000, an increase of 1 per cent over the shipments for September, which aggregated \$5,418,000, according to a statement made public by the Tanners' Council. The October figures show an increase over the exports for the preceding month for the first time since last May.

SAO PAULO FOREIGN LOAN

SAO PAULO, Brazil—Authorization to negotiate a foreign loan has been given the Governor of this State by the Legislature. This loan, which will amount to about \$30,000,000, it is said, will be devoted to the assistance of producers.

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VOICE OF PUBLIC
OPINION IN CANADAProportional Representation Is
Making Rapid Strides
Throughout the DominionSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The strides that proportional representation is making in Canada are being watched with great interest in all parts of the British Empire," said Ronald H. Hooper, honorary secretary of the Proportional Representation Society of Canada, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Indeed if the Ontario Legislature adopts the recent recommendations of the Proportional Representation Parliamentary Committee, Canada, as a whole, will have made as much progress in one year as Australia has in 11 years."

It is confidently expected that the Legislature will approve of these recommendations as the United Farmers Party of Ontario, which is now in power, is committed to proportional representation, and the Hon. E. C. Drury, the Premier, has stated that what the committee recommends will be adopted. This will make the fifth province to accept this electoral system in some form or other.

"Proportional representation is simple in operation and gives reasonable justice to all contending parties," said Mr. Hooper. "Both these assertions are proved by the recent provincial elections in Manitoba, where the representatives for Winnipeg were elected under this system. The test was the most severe that has so far been made in any country. As many as 41 candidates contended for 10 seats, and over 47,000 valid ballots were cast. The accuracy of the counting process was fully conceded both by the candidates and their agents and by the press."

A Win with Flying Colors

"The candidates representing the two wings of the Labor Party polled 42.5 per cent of first-choice votes and elected four of the 10 members. The Labor Party might conceivably have elected a fifth member had it not been for the fact that on some 2000 of the ballots on which Labor candidates were marked as first choice the second and further preferences, owing to a temporary political situation, were marked for other than Labor candidates."

Before the elections Mr. Hooper had been invited to discuss the application of the system to the election of the representatives for the city of Winnipeg to the provincial parliament, and it was chiefly due to his efforts that an act was passed last March for the election by proportional representation (the single transferable vote) of the 10 representatives of Winnipeg, the following June. Thus, Winnipeg was the pioneer of the system in parliamentary elections, as Calgary was in municipal elections. As the Manitoba Free Press expressed it: "Winnipeg has put proportional representation upon the Canadian political map. Its extension to the rural constituencies in Manitoba is assured, and its ultimate adoption for all elections—civil, provincial and federal—may now be looked on as inevitable. In Winnipeg the test was classic, and proportional representation came through with flying colors."

Federal Elections Next

As for the other provinces: Vancouver and Victoria adopted proportional representation in January last as the result of an act passed by the British Columbia Legislature permitting any municipality to use this method; Alberta has given municipalities the option of using proportional representation for municipal elections, and has appointed a committee to investigate further with respect to provincial elections; the New Brunswick Federation of Labor, at its last annual convention, decided to petition the government to give proportional representation legislative effect; in Quebec the Montreal Charter Committee, by a vote of eight to one, have recommended the system for the election of the city council and, if ratified by the Quebec Legislature, it will come into effect at the civic elections in 1922; while by-laws are being submitted by plebiscites to the voters of Regina, Saskatoon and Moosejaw on the question of the adoption of proportional representation.

The federal government is also being urged by many representative organizations, the Trades and Labor Congress, the Great War Veterans Association, and others to appoint a committee to study the application of proportional representation to federal elections.

WESTERN SAMOA IS
NOW TO BE KEPT DRYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

LONDON, England—Under the Samoan constitution order, which the New Zealand Government has brought into operation in the Samoan Islands formerly belonging to Germany, the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors are prohibited. This measure has caused considerable dissatisfaction among some of the settlers, and a deputation from them recently visited New Zealand to lay their complaints about this and other matters before the dominion government. The Prime Minister, Mr. Massey, refused to admit that prohibition was unpopular among the natives or even among all the whites, and he held out no hope that the provisions of the law would be modified.

The minister responsible for making Western Samoa dry was Sir James Allen, who is now in London as high commissioner of the Royal Colonial Institute. He delivered a lecture on the "Man-

date for Western Samoa," and in the course of his address he stoutly defended the enforcement of total prohibition in the islands. With other members of the New Zealand Parliament he visited Western Samoa a few months ago, and in his judgment it would not be possible to carry out the terms of the mandate, with regard to putting down the liquor traffic among the natives, unless the measures adopted for that purpose were made to apply to the white residents also. In the Cook Islands, which lie some hundreds of miles to the south-east of Samoa, intoxicants are prohibited to the natives but may be imported for the use of whites. Under these conditions, said Sir James Allen, it cannot be questioned that liquor has found its way to the natives, who, moreover, knowing that the whites are not under the same restrictions as themselves, have taken to secret brewing in the bush with very unsatisfactory results. Profiting by this experience in the Cook Islands, the government and parliament of New Zealand, who view their mandate as a very sacred trust, have determined not to adopt any half measures in dealing with the liquor problem in Western Samoa.

DR. WEIZMAN UPON
NEEDS OF ZIONISTSJewish Leader Declares It Is No
Use to Send People to Pal-
estine Without EmploymentSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Sir Alfred Mond, M. P., presided recently at a meeting in the Great Assembly Hall, Mile End, London, to hear an address by Dr. Charles Weizman, the president of the International Zionist Association, on the latest information about the reconstruction of Palestine. The meeting was called by the English Zionist Federation.

Sir Alfred Mond introduced Dr. Weizman as a great worker and statesman, whose unflinching energy, diplomacy, calmness and devotion were scarcely yet recognized by the Jewish world or the world at large. The great cause of their race never had a finer champion. It was many years since Dr. Theodore Herzl in that same hall prophesied the return to Palestine. Dr. Herzl's dream was coming true today, and they had to face now a land of reality. Today was no day of mystery, but one of practical hard facts, of government, administration, and finance.

He did not, Sir Alfred said, underestimate the difficulties, but they would succeed. They had now an administrator in Palestine, one of their own people, a man of judgment, fairness, ability and sympathy, in whose hands they would have fair play and that was all they asked, with an opportunity of showing the qualities of their race, which in themselves would insure success.

Dr. Weizman said the Jewish people were ready to sacrifice all in the rebuilding of Palestine. They demanded that their people should be able freely to enter the Holy Land and that the administration should grant every facility in that direction. The British Government was sympathetic, but they must make their own point of view perfectly understood. At the present time the Zionists had power to send 80,000 Jews to Palestine. It was no use sending people to Palestine, however, without providing employment. One million dunam (Turkish acres) were ready for settlement. Upon Jews living in the happier countries—like Great Britain and America—where they were not persecuted, the duty devolved of supplying means. He believed the waters of the Jordan could supply, with proper machinery, great power for industrial enterprise. The Jews might be called upon for huge capital, but neither the interest nor return of the capital could be guaranteed.

OIL HUNTERS START
FOR NORTHERN FIELDSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Armed with clearance certificates given by Maj. G. L. Jennings, superintendent of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the first party of the overland oil hunters, comprising four men, have started on their way to Great Slave Lake and Ft. Norman in the far north. All four are experienced northerners. It will take 45 days to make the trip to Ft. Norman, a distance by the winter trail of 1200 miles. The parties are all well outfitted, each taking sleds, dogs and supplies.

It is not known when the prospectors will be able to get away from Ft. McMurray. They expect, however, to make the first stage of the journey on the river which is now frozen over, and farther north they will reach the snow belt. The prospectors represent various moneyed interests. Possibly two more parties will set out by dog train for the northern oil fields, Major Jennings says, but he does not look for a rush by the winter route. There are indications that spring will see a great rush for the oil fields, as inquiries are being received from all parts of the continent.

EMPLOYMENT POLICY OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—With the formation of a Transport Workers Federation for Australia, a new move has begun against the Labor Bureau which engages wharf laborers to work upon deep-sea steamers. Serious trouble is threatened if the overseas steamship owners persist in their policy of engaging men through this bureau. There is every probability that the waterside workers may decline to handle overseas vessels and that they will receive the support of the coal workers, crane drivers, seamen and trolley men.

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MUSIC

Chicago Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Herbert Johnson,

director of the Chicago Opera Association, was a skillful prognosticator of public taste when he declared that people who take their pleasures in the temples devoted to dramatic composition are to be lured there by the tunes of old-time classics rather than by the gay harmonic trappings of modern works. "Il Trovatore," which surely belongs to the mellifluous repertory, drew a huge audience to the Auditorium when it was offered there November 22. Leroux's "Le Chemineau," undoubtedly a life creation, did not succeed in attracting more than a comparative handful of listeners the following evening. Mr. Morin, who made his debut on that occasion as conductor of the French repertory, made an admirable impression. He knew what he wanted to obtain from his singers and his orchestra and obtained it.

A revival of Giordano's "Andre Chénier," on November 24, brought forward Miss Raisa, who made it clear once more that she has uncommon gifts as a singing actress. Mr. Ruffo also was presented for the first time in Giordano's work—a composition, however, that is less effective as a medium for his voice and histrionic talent than some others that he has made familiar. "La Bohème," performed November 25, disclosed Florence Macbeth in the part of Mimì. Miss Macbeth had not sung that role before and probably will not interpret it often again, for Puccini's music and the character itself is not within the circle of art that she is able to interpret well. "The Jewels of the Madonna" was repeated at the performance the following evening and on Saturday—at the matinee—"La Traviata" was given with Marcella Craft in the part of Violetta.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



"Three minutes after, Crow had brought Captain Strongbeak, and was introducing him to Kangaroo"

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When I go down the street,
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The cottage makes a curtsy,
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The bungalow holds friendly arms,
The shack waves gay hello.

I used to think the grim, gray house
Was frowning all the while,
Till a flower twinkled on the sill
And I knew it was a smile.

So every morning, every night
I bow for them to see,
And as I pass, when no one looks,
Each house bows back to me.

An Interesting Experiment

"Oh, look, Uncle Jack," exclaimed Edgar, as they went out on the veranda after dinner, "there comes the moon over the hill. How big it is!"

"Yes, it looks like an immense yellow pumpkin, doesn't it?" added Mary Ellen.

Uncle Jack did not answer for a few moments. He was busy rolling up his newspaper, so that it formed a sort of hollow tube.

"What are you making, Uncle Jack?" asked Edgar, who knew from past experience that his uncle was going to show them something interesting. At last Uncle Jack spoke:

"Can you children guess why the moon looks so large at the horizon and so small at the zenith?"

"What's a zenith, Uncle Jack?" asked Mary Ellen, for how could she attempt to answer a question with a strange word in it? To be sure she had learned "horizon" in the school-room only last week, but that did not explain the new word.

"The zenith," said Uncle Jack, "is the point in the sky directly overhead. When the moon is high in the sky, we speak of it as being at the zenith, even though it may not be straight above us."

"Oh, I see," said Mary Ellen. Edgar had been silently pondering his uncle's question, but could arrive at no satisfactory solution. "I'll give it up," he announced at last. "What's the answer?"

Uncle Jack then let the two children look through the tube he had rolled, as if it were a telescope.

"Oh, how queer!" exclaimed Mary Ellen.

Uncle Jack was quietly smiling. "Does that give you any clue to the answer, Edgar?" he asked.

"It does, and then again it doesn't. The moon seems to shrink when I look through the tube, and it doesn't look a bit larger now than it does when it's up in the sky above us. Yet, when I look at it without the

tube, it grows as big and yellow as ever."

"Well, I see I shall have to tell you the reason," said Uncle Jack, laughing. "Here it is: you know, when you stop to analyze the matter, that people always think of the sky as being shaped like an inverted bowl."

"Yes," added Mary Ellen, "that's so. It looks flat overhead, and quite close to us. And the sides of the bowl seem to touch the earth away off as far as we can see—at the horizon, why, to be sure!" she exclaimed, triumphant in the use of her new word.

"Quite right," agreed Uncle Jack, "and there you have your answer. When the moon rises, you think of it as being much farther away from you than it seems when it is overhead in the flattened part of your sky-bowl. So your trained eye unconsciously allows for the perspective of the greater distance. If you look through the tube, however, thus shutting out all the houses, trees and hills, the moon might as well be up at the zenith, so far as its apparent surroundings are concerned, and immediately it looks just as it does in the sky."

"Say, that's great, Uncle Jack!" said Edgar. "Thanks for telling us. Won't I have fun telling the boys to look through a tube and having them guess tomorrow night?"

The Yellow Ox-Eye

The yellow ox-eye is, of course, really a summer flower, for its blossoms first open in the sunny days of June, but so thrifty is it in its habits that it ripens its seeds early enough to grow a second crop in the same year. This is why even in November and December you may often see whole fields covered with its glowing sheets of yellow, for frosts and bitter winds disturb it but little, and it seems as happy in these cold, frosty days as it did in the golden cornfields a dozen weeks ago.

Cultivated land is the natural home of the yellow ox-eye, or corn marigold, as it is often called, and not often will you find it growing from where the farmer's plow has been. It is a rather stout plant, usually growing about a foot or 18 inches in height. The leaves are somewhat long and oval shaped, and are prettily toothed and lobed, those on the lower parts of the plant being much more deeply cut. You will notice, too, that these lower leaves have fairly long stalks, while those on the upper parts of the plant not only have no stalks at all, but actually wrap their lower lobes partly round the main stems, in very much the same way as do the handsome leaves of the yellow horned poppy that grows by the sea. The lovely golden yellow flowers measure fully two inches across, and seem especially beautiful in these late days of the year. You may grow them in your garden quite easily if you will sow the ripened seed in the early spring.

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which Kangaroo Meets Crow in a Most Unexpected Place

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Now while no one, anywhere, has ever so much as breathed a word of it, surely some one, somewhere, must have noted a most peculiar cloud on that particular night which marked Kangaroo's departure from Moon-path Island. For, of all clouds, the one that came out of the great chest was by far the oddest that ever floated across the face of the moon.

There were several reasons for this. In the first place—as you may well suppose—it was shockingly wrinkled and most grotesquely creased, quite as any cloud would be after serving as packing for puddings and candy and sugarplums and things for goodness knows how many years. So that, in itself, made the big, billowy sky-boat a very strange boat indeed. For, think as you will, it's not likely that you will recall ever having seen a wholly wrinkled-up cloud. And, because it had been shut in for such a long time, it felt quite as playful as a lamb in the sunshine. Thus it swayed and cavorted on the arm of every breeze that came near, and so differed from other clouds in its actions as well as its looks.

But the fact that it rolled this way and that, or had more wrinkles than any cloud had ever had before, were not, in themselves, the most remarkable things about it. For, needless to say, there were times when no breeze blew and then it behaved quite like the quietest clouds in the sky. Again, the wrinkles that had been made in the chest were gradually smoothed away by the winds. And yet, in spite of all that, there was a certain something that made this one cloud entirely unlike any other cloud that sailed through the night. In short, it had a long tail.

In fact, if the "some one, somewhere" who spied the cloud that very night was to tell exactly what he saw, he doubtless would have his head knowingly and declare that, besides being "long" it was a wriggling, curving, waving tail as well. And that is correct. For as Kangaroo slept on in the deep of the cloud, with his head pillowed on the plum pudding, he somehow fell to dreaming. It was a pleasant dream and so pleased him that he sought to show his joy by means of his tail, which, as all of us know, is often the way with animals. And so that telltale tail swung into full view and thus made the cloud that came out of the chest the quaintest and queerest of all the clouds that plied through the skies.

Once asleep, Kangaroo slept on, dreaming sweet dreams and swinging his tail while his sky-boat voyaged onward in search of the first glimpse of the day. It passed through many skies—that of the moonlit night, the black-black-night, the gray half-night with its pale-pale stars—past these and on into the sky of the dawn-time where there were hardly any stars at all; and then, at very dawn-time, just one.

The one star hung low in the east. It was a very white star, though now and then it seemed tinged with blue or, again, with pink. But that was because the sky was first the one color and then the other, quite as if it could not make up its mind as to which frock it should wear to greet the sun.

Now, had that sleepy-head of a Kangaroo but wakened at this particular moment and could his head have left that pudding-pillow long enough to have peered over what one might call the bow of his sky-boat, he would have looked full at the lone star in the east. And as he looked he would have noted that the star was suddenly shut from view by a bird—a bird that, once sighted, began flying in a strange zig-zagging fashion as if not entirely certain as to just whither it was bound.

By this time yet other clouds had gathered to watch the coming of the sun and it might have been remarked that the mysterious bird seemed to pay each cloud a brief visit. These odd actions on his part brought him nearer and nearer the one in the boom of which Kangaroo lay asleep. And then, his eyes catching sight of the protruding tail, he made straight for it and, without a moment's hesitation, took the tip in his beak and tugged with so much vigor that Kangaroo awoke with a start.

Now when the brown-eared fellow sat up he found himself looking straight into the first light of the sun. So he rubbed his eyes, blinked several times and then rubbed them again. But finally he looked about and there, perched on the edge of the cloud, and gazing at him in the most solemn and reproachful manner imaginable, sat none other than—Crow!

"Well—wha—well, of all things!" cried Kangaroo, giving his eyes an extra rub.

"Of all things, indeed," repeated the silken-coated one. "For where, just where in all the wide sky have you been, Kangaroo? If I've looked in one cloud for you I've looked in a thousand. And I should have visited a thousand more if necessary, for I told the Pretty Lady I should not return until I had found you."

"But you see, I didn't come back into the sky until a few hours ago," explained Kangaroo. And then he hastened to tell of his adventures aboard the Kangaroo-rooster and Moon-path Island. "I do hope I haven't offended the Pretty Lady in any way," he added as he finished his story.

"Well, now, I don't exactly know," answered Crow. "That tail of yours surely did play havoc with her best carpets. But perhaps this message may tell you something." And he fished a bit of folded paper from the top of his blue cap. On it were these words:

"The adventures you have had are just what I had planned for you. But now that you have sailed the seas and the skies hurry back as fast as you can, for a friend waits with me to see you."

(Signed) The Pretty Lady.
P. S. The mist-carpet will all be mended by the time you return, so do not feel badly.

"Hoopla!" cried Kangaroo, as he finished reading. "Then all is well. I wonder who the friend is. Come, come, Crow! Isn't there some way that we can hurry this cloud along?"

"Hurry it along, nothing!" the other replied. "You don't want to hurry it along—at least not in the direction we're headed just now. For we're bound straight into the sunrise."

"How stupid of me!" exclaimed Kangaroo. "Of course we want to travel into the land of the sunset. But, alas, the breezes are blowing quite the wrong way for us. Crow, what shall we do?"

"Hum, hum," mused the one in the cap. "Let-me-see. Let-me-see." And he assumed a most thoughtful air while rubbing the tip of his beak. Then he added, suddenly, "I have it! We will try to persuade Skipper Strongbeak to tow us. The skipper is an old-time sky captain who makes his home in this very locality. In fact, he ought to be about somewhere right now."

"Splendid!" returned Kangaroo, "and perhaps those birds over there might be able to tell us where to find him."

"Why, I do believe one of them's the skipper himself!" Crow exclaimed, as he looked toward where Kangaroo was pointing. "Of course it is—I'd know the skipper's flying as far as I could see."

And so it turned out that three minutes after Crow had brought Captain Strongbeak to the side of the sky-boat and was introducing him to Kangaroo. The latter thought he had never before seen such a splendid looking or as powerful an eagle. And surely there never was a more capable one. Years spent in sailing the skies had taught the skipper the ways and the whims of the winds.

And so he knew exactly what was wanted when Crow told him of their predicament and where they wished to go.

"Of course the breeze will be favorable a part of the way," Captain Strongbeak predicted, as he cast a calculating eye into the west, "but every so often it will be contrary, just as it is now. So I suppose I'd best see you through."

"Now that certainly is handsome of you, Captain," Kangaroo said, warmly, "and if there is any way in which you can make use of me between here and sunset-house I do hope you will say the word."

"Spoken like a true sailor-man," returned the skipper, heartily. "And indeed I can make use of you—and at once. For I can think of no better

way to tow a strong looking tail of yours."

"My ears, if you say so," laughed Kangaroo.

"Me, too; Me, too!" broke in Crow, quite forgetting his grammar in his eagerness. "I want to help, too."

"And so you shall," the captain answered. "So come, let's get down to business at once."

With that he began giving orders. First Kangaroo was instructed to hold fast to the bow of the sky-boat but to allow his tail to extend over the prow. Then, hovering directly over it, the captain grasped the end of the tail in his claws.

"Now, then, Crow, put your weight against the bow and above the cloud around," came the command.

Instantly Crow flew forward until the top of his cap and the gloss of his shoulder were well against the bow of the boat. And then, his wings beating the air, he shoved with all his strength. Slowly, but surely the cloud began to turn—a third of the way, a half, now three-quarters. How the wind sang around the nose of it!

"A bit more now, my lad," called Captain Strongbeak.

So Crow's wings beat strongly again and then, with a deep, powerful sweep of the eagle's body to assist, the cloud, Kangaroo, the plum-pudding and all were headed straight into the wind.

"Splendid!" cried the Captain. "The most experienced skyman couldn't have done better. And now, Kangaroo, hold fast. And," he added with a broad wink, as he began flying forward, "whatever you do, don't let this tail of yours come in two in the middle."

"I'll promise not to," answered Kangaroo, with a laugh. And so, the tail being used as a tow-line with the tip tightly held in the big skipper's talons, the brown-eared one clinging fast to the cloud and Crow flying easily at his side, the trio started westward to the land of the sunset.

Snowflakes

A Winter Game

Lucy was just coming home from school when it began to snow. "The woman is feathering her geese," said the children, as the big white flakes floated down softly, silently, one by one. There was but little wind, and the snow came in a leisurely way, as if it had plenty of time before it. The children called out one to another:

"Snowballing tomorrow!"

"A snow man tomorrow!"

Boys and girls love the snow, and the first fall of the year is a glad event to look forward to.

Some of the flakes rested on Lucy's muff, which was of chinchilla, on whose soft fur the crystals were not broken. "Oh, look! It is like a beautiful star! And there is another . . . another!"

They all tried to count those that fell unbroken; in the still cold air the tiny stars were not soon melted, and Lucy could admire their lace-like beauty. When she got home she told Philip all about them.

"Shall we play 'Snowflakes' in the corridor?" asked Phil.

"Yes, oh yes! But how?"

Phil went to the desk where he stowed away all his treasures—you know the curious collection that boys always get together: string, marbles, stamps, nails, tools, paper, a little bit of everything in general and nothing in particular. He dived into the deepest recesses of a drawer, and brought out two tiny white feathers of fluffy down; they fell from the breast of Leggy, his white bantam.

"These are the snowflakes, one for you and one for me. You and I are the north wind. We have to blow the snowflakes from this end of the corridor onto the doormat, without letting them reach the ground on their way, and without touching them with our hands. Then we'll see who can safely land them the greatest number of times. Now then—one, two, three, off!"

Oh! what a chase those feathers gave them! Sometimes the "snowflakes" sailed evenly at the bidding of the north wind; sometimes they would fall on the floor; sometimes Lucy and Phil laughed till they forgot the feathers altogether. It was a real merry game.

When they tired of it, Lucy drew the curtain, and there, by the light of the hall lamp, they could see that the woman was still feathering her geese in the frosty air.

"A snow man tomorrow," said Lucy.

"Yes, and lots of snowballing," Phil answered her.

Rain in Our Park

Today it is raining in our park. The squirrels have all run to their homes. The leaves are blowing and whirling in the wind. Oh, how the wind is blowing through our park!

It is dancing a strange dance that only the wind knows. It is laughing as it dances. The leaves are very wet and yellow under my feet. They blow up on my shoes and stay there in yellow patches. It is autumn now, and the leaves come down from the trees and dance and blow. They are ready to run about and see the world. All the summer they have stayed nicely on the trees and looked out upon the world. But now they are all coming down to the ground.

When the rain is over the squirrels will run out again and they will dance with the leaves.

Leaf Music

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The little green leaves make a music so low.

I hear it when I am at play.

And, oh! I just wish that I really could know

The tune and the words that they say!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1920

EDITORIALS

The President's Message

PRESIDENT WILSON'S message to Congress is not a great public document. But it is a good one. In view of all the circumstances, there was not a great deal for the President to say. He has recognized this, and has contented himself with rather general statements. The few recommendations that he has thought best to make are such as might have been made by almost any executive, irrespective of party. Barring, perhaps, the Philippine reference, the President has carefully left to one side those subjects in which it is to be presumed that the incoming administration would now wish to have a free hand. And in this he seems to have recognized the logic of the recent election results, particularly in making no reference at all to the Peace Treaty and League of Nations.

The President shows good taste in this handling of his task. With the duty imposed upon him to advise the incoming Congress as to the state of the nation, he is probably only too well aware of the embarrassments of a chief executive required to serve out three whole months of a waning term after the popular verdict has virtually turned over the control of affairs to another administration. That such embarrassment must so frequently mark the closing months of a retiring executive suggests a possible need of altering the procedure in such matters. Without much doubt, the constraint shown in this message of President Wilson's will pass over to Congress itself. Congress will feel the same hesitancy, even if there be a shade of difference in the causes of it. So far as there are matters pertaining to the retiring administration to be completed, or immediate requirements to be met, both the President and Congress can feel reasonably free to act. But those big and broad activities, which the new administration is called to take charge of, neither the retiring President nor the December session of Congress can deal with in any way, without bringing in an element of confusion, to say nothing of finding themselves at cross purposes with the implied mandate of the last election. It is only to be hoped that, though hampered by such considerations, the Congress will fully avail itself, as the President has, of whatever opportunity the situation offers for cleaning up the loose ends of the war period and starting the country without delay on a new and prosperous period of peace. The situation still leaves so much business for Congress that there is truly no excuse for wasting time.

The President is right in thinking that, at the moment, this country can give the best assistance, to a world that is floundering in a sea of doubt over reconstruction, by proving that a great democracy can swiftly and effectively bring order out of its own war confusion, resuming the peace-time conduct of its own affairs in a thoroughly businesslike fashion. Very properly, then, he urges the immediate adoption of a workable budget system. Long needed, and often previously advocated, such a system would have secured its adoption at the last session but for a reluctant presidential veto based on a constitutional objection. There would seem to be no reason, therefore, given the correction of the former objection, why the project should not immediately become law. Certainly there has never been a time when greater need was apparent for a system of bringing the proposed expenditures into such focus that they can be intelligibly reviewed by the people's representatives and by the people themselves. The total ordinary expenditures of the nation have dropped from more than \$18,500,000,000 to about \$6,400,000,000, for the fiscal year of 1920 as compared with that of 1919. But the figures now approaching the peace-time level represent an enormous outlay, and the opportunity for waste is always greater in proportion to the increasing greatness of the amount. The President, certainly, sees no less need of a budget system merely for the reason that he is able to report a fairly satisfactory handling of the nation's finances and a prospect of continued improvement. He does not fail to point out that, with the need of taking care of the maturing war indebtedness and the retirement of Victory notes and war certificates, the only sound policy with respect to government expenditures will be to keep them down to the lowest possible figures consistent with efficient operation of governmental activities. He recognizes that there is a demand for immediate revision of the taxation system and declares that simplification of the income and profits taxation is particularly necessary. There must be some effort to save inconvenience and expense now imposed upon the taxpayer and to make his liability more definite.

In view of the President's statement that he has sought to lay before the Congress not so much a series of recommendations as a confession of faith, which he believes to be the faith of America, it is interesting to note his repetition of certain recommendations made to the second session of the Sixty-Sixth Congress. Among these are the encouragement of the manufacture of dye stuffs and related chemicals, the promotion of agricultural production and marketing, and the regulation of cold storage in such a way as to limit the time during which goods may be stored. He goes into such detail upon this last as to suggest a wish to emphasize its far-reaching importance. The effect of what the President recommends would be the disclosure, in all cases, of the length of time during which a given food package continues in storage and of the market price at which the goods are stored. This would enable the purchaser to learn what profits stand between him and the producer or wholesaler. Some such requirements as this would have a retarding influence upon the use of cold storage as a means of increasing and distributing profits. That the mass of the people would welcome their adoption is only too obvious.

In his recommendation that the Philippine Islands be granted their independence, the President is merely living up to his pledges. He is also following the recom-

mendation of the Governor-General whom he himself appointed. He bases his recommendation on the recent reports from the islands, showing that the people have "succeeded in maintaining a stable government since the last action of the Congress in their behalf." He submits that the fulfillment of this condition makes it incumbent upon the United States to withdraw. At best, however, this is short shrift. There has been no protracted period of test. Whether the stability so far attained really justifies the United States in leaving the islands to carry on for themselves must be a matter of opinion. To many the conditions of education in the islands will seem to be equally worth considering with governmental stability, as an indication of a true course in this matter. While education there is making fair progress, it cannot yet be described as altogether stable or sufficiently advanced and comprehensive, if education is to be relied upon to provide the same basis for popular rule in the Philippine Islands that it is supposed to provide in older and greater democracies. In respect to Armenia, likewise, the President is doing his best to fulfill a pledge. Yet if the United States can be said to have any mercy for a country that suffers as Armenia is suffering, the granting of a loan, on conditions such as he proposes, would seem to be about the least that could be offered.

Perhaps consistency is the outstanding characteristic of this last regular message of President Wilson. He shows the courage of his convictions in once more striking the note of idealism in his generalizations with respect to world relationships. Such references, in circumstances like those now prevailing, can only encounter a large measure of cynicism. But even in the face of cynicism, the President must be commended for sticking to the faith that is in him.

The Need for Economy

THE vigorous appeal which was made by Mr. Lloyd George, in London, a few days ago, for the exercise of public and private economy deserves attention, not only throughout the United Kingdom, but far beyond its borders. The British Premier was addressing a representative assembly of business men, and made it perfectly clear that, henceforth, in the matter of economy, the government was determined to lead the way. A committee has, it appears, already been set up, charged with the duty of going through the whole of the estimates for government expenditure again with a view to cutting them down to the very lowest limit compatible with national security and efficiency. Mr. Lloyd George warned his audience, however, that this effort at economy would be of little avail if there was to be a continuation of the prevalent practice of urging the most stringent economy in one direction only that the money thus saved might be expended in other ways. He was appalled, he said, to find it suggested, for instance, in a quarter that had been clamoring for economy for over a year, that the navy should be scrapped and a new one built.

The fact of the matter is that Mr. Lloyd George, in seeking to secure economy in the public services, finds himself confronted, once again, with the difficulty so aptly described by Walter Bagehot, many years ago. Anyone, Bagehot said in effect, can raise a cheer in the House of Commons by preaching economy in general, but let him bring forward a single specific instance in which economy might reasonably be exercised and he will find himself with opposition more than enough on his hands.

Nevertheless, economy must be exercised, and ways must and can be found for exercising it, and, so long as economy is not confused with parsimony, nothing but good can flow from its exercise. Such exercise, however, must not be confined to the public services. There is even more need today of private than of public economy. As Mr. Lloyd George very justly pointed out, there has been a veritable orgy of expenditure, not only in the United Kingdom, but in the United States and other countries, since the war. Instead of recognizing the simple fact that the signing of the armistice, far from relieving the world from the necessity of economy, only rendered its exercise more than ever obligatory, great numbers of people have been expending money as they never thought of expending it in the days before the war. The war, Mr. Lloyd George declared, seems to have been forgotten, yet it cost the world more than £40,000,000,000.

Now, economy alone will not discharge this huge debt, but it will go a long way to help, not only because of the actual amount of money which may be saved, but by reason of the tendency of all just action to create a more lively sense of obligation and an ability to see situations in a true perspective. For the five years of the war, the nations were, to a large extent, living on their capital. It may not be necessary, or even desirable, to restore this capital wholly, but it is necessary to restore it in part, and there is only one way of securing capital, and that is to "save it out of income." To this end, whilst all necessary—and the word necessary may justly be interpreted in a very liberal sense—expenditures should be continued, all unnecessary expenditure, luxuries, and so forth, should certainly be considered fit subjects for what Mr. Lloyd George described as "rigid and ruthless economy."

Baron Hayashi and the Opium Issue

THE statement made recently by Baron Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador in London, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in regard to the Sino-Japanese opium traffic cannot be said to have improved the case for Japan. Baron Hayashi admitted that Japanese merchants were "acting as middlemen" in the matter of importing opium into China, but went on to maintain that the Japanese Government should not be held responsible. There was, he declared, a great demand for the drug. The Chinese Government itself had found it impossible wholly to suppress the cultivation of the poppy, whilst, immediately adjacent to China, there were areas where there was plenty of opium available, and, this being so, it was most difficult to suppress the traffic, owing to the enormous profit which it produced for the illicit trader. Baron Hayashi admitted that Japan had a

monopoly of the morphia traffic with its headquarters in Formosa, and that the habits of the Japanese were such that the drug did not find a ready market amongst them, but he pleaded that other nations had similar monopolies and that they had not succeeded in removing all traces of their abuse. Finally, he urged that the ramifications of the business were almost world-wide, and that their underground nature made them difficult to discover.

Now, to anyone acquainted with the actual facts, the utter futility of such reasoning must be at once apparent. "The importation of prepared opium and morphia products," declared the Anti-Opium Society in Peking, in a recent statement, "goes on, as usual, through the Japanese-controlled ports of Tsingtao and Dairen. It is sent in sealed packages through the Japanese post offices wherever they are found in various parts of China. These post offices are scattered all over the country, and one of their chief advantages is the chance they afford of transmitting the forbidden drug in safety to interior points." Is the world seriously invited by Baron Hayashi to believe that the Japanese Government has no control over its own post office?

The Anti-Opium Society of Peking is an organization with many years of faithful and honorable work to its credit, and, putting the issue on its lowest basis, this organization could have no interest in bringing charges against the Japanese Government which it could not substantiate. The fact of the matter is, however, that the statements made by the society are matters of common knowledge, and were indeed made in detail by this paper as far back as the summer of 1919, whilst the existence of the traffic was the subject of a United States official report dated more than a year before that time. "It is always possible," this report declared, "for the lowest class of Chinese laborers to purchase an injection from the so-called Japanese drug store at a price from 3 to 5 copper cents, say 1½ to 2½ American cents. In this way the Japanese have ruined many of the lowest class mentally, morally, and physically." This free distribution of the drug, for it practically amounts to that, is for the purpose of "forming the habit"; once this is done and the customer secured the price is put up and huge tolls are exacted. Baron Hayashi does well to describe the profits as "enormous" and "tempting." The whole condition of affairs is a scandalous one, and Baron Hayashi's method of dealing with it does not make it less so.

Early American Literature

EVEN those Americans who have a general interest in books may be scarcely aware that such writers as Anne Bradstreet and Michael Wigglesworth were among the foremost seventeenth century literary folk in New England. Of the former, whose masterpiece was called "The Tenth Muse, lately sprung up in America," Dr. Thomas Goddard Wright, in his volume on "Literary Culture in Early New England," says: "We must not forget that to compare Anne Bradstreet with Milton may be unfair; it would seem more just to compare her with Mrs. Katharine Philips (Orinda), her English contemporary. If it is true that Mrs. Bradstreet is remembered only as a curiosity of American literature, it seems just as true that Mrs. Philips is not remembered at all." One could hardly call this a strong defense of Mrs. Bradstreet; but it is about all that can be said without recourse to the "civic spirit" of Meredith. The fact is that the early colonists who deliberately set out to produce literature succeeded only in turning out much the same sort of quaint verses as the thousands are doing today when they feel impelled to write poetry for the local newspapers. The much-capitalized productions of John Wilson, Samuel Sewall, Richard Henshman, and Nehemiah Hobart are neither better nor worse than the many poor lines printed nowadays for the edification of village pride.

The Hartford Wits, "The Pleiades of Connecticut" of a century later, were likewise only modestly successful in their versifying, for they were rather more accustomed to ponderous intellectual processes than to imaginative composition. Thus Timothy Dwight's "Greenfield-Hill," written in the fashion of "Grongar Hill," is replete with such lines as those descriptive of Long Island:

Then on the borders of this sapphire plain
Shall growing beauties grace my fair domain,
Gay groves exult; Chinesian gardens glow,
And bright reflections paint the wave below.

These conscious strivers after literary excellence naturally became imitators of the popular but sentimental couplets manufactured by those facile writers in England who were themselves imitators of greater folk. The inventories of the early New England libraries show by far more volumes of the lesser than of the greater poets.

The kind of early American literature that is readable nowadays is not the poetry, but that great mass of unstudied personal expression which includes letters, diaries, and accounts of journeys. The original materials out of which histories are constructed are often more interesting than the histories themselves. Especially is this true of literary histories. So it is sometimes worth while to go through a mass of trivial literary products in order to find, here and there, the few sentences of lively or poignant comment which show what the people themselves were thinking about. A collection of halting descriptions, which are nevertheless really descriptive, would show more of the literary feeling in America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries than any anthology of the artificial verse of the time. That is why the accounts of William Bradford are more quotable than the "Day of Doom" of Michael Wigglesworth.

When the venturesome settlers or merchants of the time fared forth to see what was beyond New England they both jotted down for their own benefit what they saw from day to day, and wrote letters to their associates along the Atlantic coast or in England. The Journal of John Lees of Quebec, Merchant, for instance, is similar to the diaries of those who journeyed from Massachusetts or Maine. Of the wilds of New York in 1768 he says: "Friday 24 Set out in a Sloop to Albany in Company with Ensign Rutherford of the 15th Regt. the

Lands for about 15 or 20 Miles about New York, are pretty well Settled, and the Country looks extream pleasant about 20 Miles up the Country is what they Call the Highlands, which indeed are extreamly high, and afford a very Romatick prospect in going up the River, they are part of a chain of Mountains that run South to the province of Pensilvania. Betwixt this and Albany the Lands are but very thinly Settled, and in many places not a house to be seen for 8 or 10 leagues, the Land being extreamly mountaneous, and the Soil very barren, behind the mountains on the North side, there are some very fertile Spotts, and severall Inhabitants lately settled. About forty miles from Albany is an Iron-work belonging to Old Mr. Livingston of New York, from which, a Considerable quantity of Pig-Iron is sent down to New York." An extract such as this shows, of course, that a critic has to be generous to call these diaries and journals early American literature, along with the abrupt couplets of the versifiers. One would no more try to compare them with Pepys and Evelyn or Fielding than Mr. Lees himself would have compared the "extreamly high" palisades along the Hudson with the Rockies or the Sierras, if he could have imagined that these heights existed in the unmarked vagueness which he left on his maps beyond the great stretch of Louisiana.

Editorial Notes

WHEN Constantine the King returns to Athens, it has been decreed that three days of rejoicing are to follow. But after all official rejoicings are always a la carte. It is the inevitable plat du jour of the succeeding days which give opportunity for all the trouble. "They are ringing their bells now," grunted that gruff statesman, Sir Robert Walpole, as he listened to London rejoicing over the War of Jenkins' Ear, "they will be wringing their hands presently." Absit omen!

IT REALLY is quite ridiculous to pretend that the Great Powers have particularly distinguished themselves since the armistice was signed. Kemal Pasha goes on massacring Armenians, and the world is told that nothing can be done because he is out of reach. Obviously in making a world safe for democracy Armenians were excepted. But then again, Fiume is just across the way, so to speak, and yet month after month the burlesque of the Regency of Quarnero continues, presumably because il capitano Gabriele can be reached too easily. The Unspeakable and the poet: the one fighting with bombs, the other with bombast, but each too powerful for the Powers. "The sky," says the voice from the balcony at Fiume, "is heavy with threats." It is—and nothing else.

SASKATCHEWAN oil prospectors have started a long and arduous journey into the far north in search of liquid fuel. Their destination is the Great Slave Lake, and to reach it they will take probably more than forty days. In their venture keen interest centers, for oil today is regarded as the key to commerce on land and sea, and some concern is expressed as to the comparatively short time that must elapse before the present supply will be exhausted. Should their efforts prove fruitful the possibilities of northern Canada are inestimable. In the southern section of North America, Texas is yielding a large quantity of oil, and townships are springing up like mushrooms, overnight. Sandstorms and other equally trying obstacles do not check the oil hunter in his pursuits; neither will the rigors of Upper Canada, if the success of the travelers justifies their expedition.

LONDON, long renowned for telephone politeness, has at last been forced to issue an edict against "Hello," that answer so characteristic of other lands than England. The latest directory issued by the London Telephone Company devotes pages to the latest and most approved telephone etiquette. The visitor to London doubtless recalls the "Are you there?" which used to float airily over the wires whenever he lifted the receiver in response to the summoning signal. But the proper response to be made today, as laid down in these rules for speech by wire, is the number of one's instrument, or one's own name. Moreover, abbreviations are banned. No more may the subscriber, intent on running even with the clock on some appointment, demand "Padd" for Paddington, or "Vic" for Victoria. Dignity must prevail, and the clock shall not be master. The war-time rush is over. London returns to leisurely urbanity and grace.

E. V. LUCAS is giving London his impressions of America. What he has to say of its art galleries, its public libraries, its buildings, its suburbs, and its people is interesting and complimentary. On these topics he is apparently speaking from knowledge. It is unfortunate that he should venture remarks on prohibition, for he evidently never went beyond the dinner table or the luncheon table to investigate the subject. Here are his own words: "Not a house, however pure and honorable its façade, that did not conceal an illicit vat or crucible; not a man who was not a potential smuggler." No statement could be a greater stranger to the fact. Had he taken the second and fourth negatives out of his sentence he would have been much nearer the truth; as it is he has set himself down not only as a very superficial observer but also as a very inaccurate recorder.

"MIGHT makes right till right is ready." This is a "fundamental political aphorism," according to not the former Kaiser, but to the Rev. Arthur R. Gray, secretary for Latin-America of the department of missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who avers that it "sums up the theory responsible for every step forward that the human race has made," and that it "epitomizes that principle from which law and order have originated." Mr. Gray advances this fundamental rule of political life in an attempt to justify the presence and to dismiss as unimportant the acts of the United States marines in Haiti. If this theory were accepted, how long would it be before the United States, like some other nations in history, found it convenient to drop the qualifying clause?